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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,644—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.

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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
For Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
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ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th March
B.I. PENINSULAR	5987	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
ORIENTAL	7854	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136		25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4702	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
‡ GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE.
Taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	F. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,062	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 10, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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Application by
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Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 26th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 2,333 tons, about the 26th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,994 tons, about the 27th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, sailing about 28th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,362 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will Sail for CALCUTTA direct on the 28th March 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

ASIATIC S. N. Co., Ld.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," has arrived from BURMAH and COAST PORTS, and will DISCHARGE in the Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages if any.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN ports are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind will be entertained unless settled before the departure of the Steamer.
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 27th March 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

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HOCKS—STILL.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK per doz	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING "	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
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Pears' Soap	Floriline	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
Carbelic Soap	Poudre de Riz	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Poudre de Java	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Vinolia Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Loyd's Euxis
Lubin's Scent, Asserted	Terrebene Soap	Cham horated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	Pears' Ball of sizes	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velentine
Florida Water	French Soap, Assorted	Rose Leaf Powder	
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

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In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

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Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in Uniform:	H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, in Court Dress.	H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.
The four Generations, Group of H. M. the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Infant Prince (Prince Edward of York).	H. R. H. the Duke of York
	T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York—Group.
T. R. H. the Princess of Wales and Three Daughters, in Court Dress—Group.	T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, and Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group
H. R. H. the Duke of Coburg.	T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Fife—Group.
H. R. H. the Duchess of Coburg.	H. R. H. the Princess Victoria of Wales.
	H. R. H. the Princess Maud of Wales.

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For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of MONDAY, 30TH MARCH 1896.

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REMOVED BY THE TIMELY USE OF
AROMATIC STEEL PILLS.

Composed of Penny Royal and Steel.

A SAFE, tasteless and effective remedy for all disorders incidental to the Female Sex, arising through weakness. They remove obstructions, lowness of spirits, paleness, and general weakness. Re. 1.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

TASTELESS, pleasant, active in action, and free of disagreeable flavour, and bitter taste, generally found in the liquid extract of the Bark. Promptly removes habitual Constipation, improves Digestion, and acts as a Tonic Laxative on the Bowels. Re. 1-8.

Bombay } MADON, SONS & CO., { Bombay.
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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

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FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
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CREPONS.
NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.
FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

THE LATEST HATS & CAPS SHAPES TO SUIT ALL.

SOFT FELTS,	STIFF FELTS,	SOFT CAPS,
BLACK OR BROWN.	EXTRA LIGHT, 3½ OZ.	PLAIN OR CHECKS.
FROM Rs. 7-0.	FROM Rs. 9-8.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE FIRM FOR STYLISH HATS, } BOMBAY.

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JUST OPENED SPRING NOVELTIES

WHITE MUSLINS.
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PRINTED MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

BOMBAY.

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TIVOLI THEATRE.

NOTICE.

ONLY A FEW MORE PERFORMANCES IN INDIA.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

The Donators of Mirth and Music.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 24TH.

Last time in India of
Miss MAY HABGOOD'S Wonderful Piano Solo
(for left hand only.)

EDISON'S LATEST AUTOMATIC INVENTION.

Hudson in Kilts, as the Scotch Hero, &c.
SHINE as SANDY MACPHERSON, &c.
Miss LINTON'S lightning American Wing Dance.
Miss ONSLOW MACKAY'S Charming Song
"The Fog Bell."

Miss EMMIE MORRISON'S "Giddy Little Maid,"
Miss AMY DEWHURST Dancing Mistress,
&c., &c., &c.
Prices as usual. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

WEDNESDAY, 25th, another great Programme, The Beautiful Song.

"Say au revoir but not Good-bye."

Words and Music complete given gratis to all Patrons.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH.

THURSDAY, 26th, under the immediate Patronage of H. E. the Governor LORD SANDHURST.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT,

SATURDAY next, March 28th, will be produced for the first time in Bombay the Sparkling Burlesque,

CINDERELLA!

(Which achieved the greatest success ever known in Calcutta),

Introducing chorus of cooks and courtiers, local hits, charming costumes, picturesque dance, topical songs, beautifully arranged marches, etc., etc. Book your seats early for this event.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM" 2,041 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 28th March, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freights and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO STREET.

WITH reference to the Notice of the 11th instant with the exception of Departments 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 ALL DEPARTMENTS are now able to CARRY OUT most orders. Groceries, Tobaccos, &c., Wines, Drugs, Ammunition, Games, and Books can be Supplied nearly as fully as before.

Glassware and Dinnerware (of Pats 113, 129, 129 and 130) can also be supplied, but no Tea or Breakfast services.

Large Shipments are arriving by every Mail; and BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL the BOMBAY DEPOT will be able to carry out ALL ORDERS as before.

The Passage, Baggage, Shipping, and Clearing Departments are proceeding as usual.

The Departments are located in the old premises in Apollo Street, and in the Sirdar's Building, in Hummum Street.

The Offices are at No. 16, Sirdars' Palace, Apollo Street.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1896.

NOTICE.

UPADHYAY BRAHMABANDHAV

Will Deliver

A PUBLIC ADDRESS IN ENGLISH

AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,

AT 6 P. M.

SUBJECT:—THE PRIMITIVE PARABRAHMA AND MRS. BESANT'S GOD.

It will be shewn during the course of the lecture that the Theosophic or Mahatmic God, as taught by Mrs. Besant, is opposed to Reason as well as to the Vedas and the Upanishads. The subject will be treated from rational and historical points of view.

Mr. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR will take the Chair.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION

31ST DECEMBER 1894.

ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

OPINIONS:

"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."

It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).

"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.

Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DHUSWADY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises by order of Manockjee Nowrojee Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Mistry, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Mistry, insolvent, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate in Ranbi Dari or Zaoba Wady, also called Dhuswady, at Girgaum road in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by plot number two and partly by Narayen Morojee Zaoba's passage, on the west partly by plot number four, partly by the property of Bhugwantrao and Sadashivrao Ramchandraji, partly by the property of the heirs of Balkrishana Dwarkajee, and partly by the property of Dadajee Narayen, on the north by the common passage of Zaoba Dari, and on the south by the property of Narayen Morojee Zaoba, together with the messuages, tenements built on the said land by the said Rustomjee Jamsetjee Mistry, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4304 (1), and 4305-4305, and Street Nos. 1—(1), (2)—(3).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1896.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NEW COLABA STATION.

THE NEW COLABA STATION will be OPENED for Traffic on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1896.

D. POWELL,
Bombay, 21st March 1896. Actg. Traffic Manager

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have DECIDED to CLOSE the PRESIDENCY SAVINGS BANK, and to TRANSFER the BUSINESS to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested TO PRESENT their PASS BOOKS at the Bank without delay to have their balances transferred. The accounts will be transferred as far as possible in the order in which the Pass Books are received.

The balances of depositors whose Pass Books are not presented for transfer on or before 31st March next, will be transferred at the convenience of the Bank between the 31st March and 30th September following. Transactions on accounts after transfer will be allowed only at the Post Office, where the Pass Books should be presented.

Accounts will be transferred in the first instance to the General Post Office, Bombay, only.

New accounts will not be opened after this date.

The Presidency Savings Bank will be finally closed on 30th September next.

The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, March 2, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 845 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soondarji Damji on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTTLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Crediting Interest on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CHRISTOPHLE AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. B. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
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W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.....	„ 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	„ 2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Gutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 3 Annas.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Light Horse Parade.

Presentation of awards by Lord Sandhurst at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and laying foundation-stone of Sir D. M. Petit School for Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, 5 p.m.

Lord Reay Lecture on the Therapeutics of Indian Drugs, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Elphinstone Middle School, half-yearly entrance examination.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Nizam and Algeria entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Brinkburn and Nairung entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.—The English-speaking people of Bombay are invited to hear a lecture on "The Needs of Man and their Fulfilment," in the John Connon School (opposite the Queen's Statue), on the 24th and 25th of March. Tuesday, March 24th.—"Remedies proposed by Man," by Lieut.-Col. Freeman, M.A. Wednesday, March 25th.—"God's Remedies as shown in Christianity," by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Admission free.

REPORTED THEFT AT CHINDHI BAZAAR.—Ballabux Boorabux, residing at Chindhi Bazaar, has reported to the police that during his and his wife's absence from home for an hour, on Sunday last, some one entered the room, broke open a box, and carried away ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 280. A Bawa, who had been for the last few days occupying the room adjoining that of the complainant's, has suddenly disappeared.

MISCHIEF BY A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Saturday evening, a groom, named Syad Abbas Syad Madar, was riding a horse, belonging to Dr. Martin, Medical Officer to his Excellency the Governor, on Walkeshwar Road, when the animal became restive, and throwing the rider down to the ground, fell on him, breaking the man's left leg. The injured groom was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

DR. DESAI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Umedram Laibhai Desai, M.D., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., A.C.P. The topic selected for the evening is "Philosophy of the Structure and Functions of the Human Brain." The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams, and is open to the public; front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT KEMBEKER STREET.—On Saturday afternoon, a brougham, belonging to Mr. Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, was standing in front of his house in Kembeker Street, when the horse took fright at a Municipal cart, driven by one Bheeva Hernak, which was coming from the opposite direction. The animal became unmanageable, and the cart collided with the front wheel of the brougham, breaking several spokes of the wheel. The horse fell, and the coachman was thrown off, sustaining slight bruises to the left side of his body. The damage done to the brougham is estimated at Rs. 50.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY A RELATIVE.—Topan Ludha, a grain-merchant, having his place of business at Null Bazaar, has reported to the police, that some time during Saturday night his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a back door, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 340, stolen from a wooden box. The police upon enquiry arrested one Ramji Shivji, who is a distant relative of the complainant, and who is known as a reputed house-breaker. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused Ramji was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with house-breaking and theft of the abovementioned property. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to further investigate the matter with a view to recover the stolen property.

"SUTTA" NUISANCE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, eleven Hindu brokers and speculators were brought up by Inspector Jolliffe and charged with causing obstruction and disturbance in a public thoroughfare. The accused were all brokers, and on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, they were effecting speculative transactions at Shaikh Memon Street. They were shouting out loudly, and had collected together in a big crowd, consisting of nearly four hundred people, the accused persons being found by the police among them. The first accused said that he had came down to Bombay from Ahmedabad to serve a process on a certain party only the same morning, and in the evening found himself in trouble of that kind. His Worship remarked he had better not come down to Bombay, where he had made a bad beginning. The accused were all convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

A CONFIDENTIAL CREDITOR.—Fakir Mahomed Ahmed, an old Mahomedan tailor, residing with his wife in a house at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police, on Sunday night, that about 3 p.m. on that day he called at the house of one Haji Moosa Ramjan, to his house, and gave him twelve gold bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 882, tied up in a handkerchief, and directed him to go downstairs and get a conveyance, as complainant, along with Moosa, had to go and make over the property to one Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Latiff, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, for safe custody. Moosa went downstairs with the bundle and did not return. The police enquiry elicited the fact that complainant owes Moosa some money, and the latter took this opportunity of recovering the amount due. Moosa is being sought for by the police, and steps will be taken when he is arrested. Moosa's family resides on the second floor of a house at Memonwada Road, and it is not probable that he would abscond from Bombay, leaving his family here.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pandoo Massoo, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Constable Mitchell with theft of a watch and chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 20, the property of Luximon Soobana, employed in the Bombay Municipality, residing at Falkland Road. On Friday afternoon, the complainant went out, leaving the accused, who was a boarder in the house. On returning home in the evening, the complainant found his watch and chain missing. The accused had disappeared. Complainant made no report to the police, thinking that the accused would turn up late at night with the watch and chain, which he might have taken with him with the intention of using them for the time being. The same evening the police arrested the accused while he was attempting to dispose of the articles at Null Bazaar. He pointed out the complainant next morning, who identified the watch and chain as his own property. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A SEEDEE.—On the afternoon of Thursday last, policeman Bapooshah, was standing near the Nacoda Tank, Piquet Road, when he heard a splash in the tank. On looking in, the sepoy saw a cap floating on the surface of the water, which appeared to be disturbed. Information was immediately conveyed to Inspector Roberts, who, in company of some policemen, went to the tank, had it dragged, and sent in divers, but nothing was discovered. The dragging of the tank was continued for two successive days, but with no better result. On Sunday afternoon, a Goanese, named Joaquim Antone, noticed a dead body floating on the surface of the water in the tank, and gave information to the police. Inspector Roberts and some policemen went to the tank and removed the body, which was in an advanced state of decompostion. There was a large stone, weighing about a maund or a maund and a-half in the "dhotur" tied round the waist. The body appeared to be that of a Seedee, aged about thirty. Intelligence was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which bore no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE S.P.C.A. SOCIETY.—The following is the result of the examination of the essays of the successful competitors from various Colleges and Schools who wrote their essays on the Religious and Moral duty of Kindness to Animals under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The essays were examined by Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Mody, who, while reporting on his examination of the papers, writes to Mr. K. M. Shroff as follows:—In assigning the marks I have looked more to thoughts than to English. Most of the essays have gone over the whole subject of cruelty to animals. A few are confined to the subject prescribed, and among these I find No. 19 the best." So, Bai Piroza Jamsetjee Bumla, of the Young Ladies' High School, gets the Monarjee Gokuldass prize of Rs. 30, as an additional prize for the general competition, in which she stands first. The following is the list of prize-winners:—Young Ladies' High School, Miss Piroza Jamsetjee Bumla, 60; Cathedral Girls' School, Miss Margaret Cole, 59; Elphinstone College, B.A. Class, Mr. Thakore Motilal Shunkerlal, 57; Elphinstone College, Freshmen Class, Mr. Hormasjee Maneckjee Mody, 56; Elphinstone College (Freshmen) Ladies' Class, Miss Jaijee Sorabjee Patrick, 55; Free General Assembly's Institute, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, 55; John Connon High School, Miss F. Simmonds, 50; and St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mr. Halmeyer Thorpe, 50.

THE BAL VIDVADJANA SABHA.—At a weekly meeting of this Sabha, held in the usual place (viz., Mr. Wagle's bungalow, Kandewady), on Sunday last, the 22nd instant, Mr. Yeshwant Bhasker Divekar read a very interesting paper on "Idleness." On the motion of Mr. Gopinath Krishnarao Kantak, seconded by Mr. Khanderao M. Pitale, Mr. Krishnarao Arjoon Keluskar was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting held on the 15th instant having been read by Mr. G. N. Vadivkar, the secretary, and confirmed, the chairman, in a few suitable words, introduced the essayist. The paper which was subsequently read generally dealt with the effects of idleness. The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. G. N. Vadivkar, N. B. Rome, G. K. Kantak, Tamaneh, and Damle took part. The speakers vied with each other in vigorously discussing the points mooted in the lecture, and thanked the essayist for having selected and read a paper on a very useful subject. The chairman, Mr. Keluskar, who, on rising was received with cheers, addressed the meeting at great length, and in conclusion suggested various plans of getting rid of the accustomed practice of wasting time in idleness. On the motion of Mr. K. H. Podwal, seconded by Mr. Vadivkar, the secretary, a sincere vote of thanks to the chairman was accorded. The business concluded by the secretary announcing that Mr. G. K. Kantak would deliver a lecture at the next meeting (to be held in the usual place) on Sunday next, the 29th inst., on the "Ways or Modes of Recreation."

PATHAN-MOGUL FRACAS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Karim Sadak and ten other Pathans and Moguls, residents of Sheeraz and Kandhar, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with rioting under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code. Superintendent Nolan said that the accused were all charged with rioting at Oomer Jamal's commission stables, at Bellasis Road, on Saturday afternoon. It appeared that, about 10 a.m., that day some Pathan horse-dealers brought a number of fresh horses to the stables, and after a lapse of some hours a dispute arose between a Mogul and a Pathan, in consequence of the latter claiming a certain stall. The dispute led to abusive language between several of the Moguls and Pathans, and was followed by a free-fight, in which both the parties threw stones and assaulted one another with large bamboo sticks, with the result that four Pathans and eight Moguls sustained several contused wounds about their heads and bodies. They were all removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and they were allowed to go home, with the exception of a Mogul, named Ahmedkhan Rustom, who was detained in the hospital, but was not in any immediate danger. On Sunday night a number of Pathans were confronted by the police with Ahmedkhan Rustom at the hospital, and he identified one out of them, named Saffee Haji Memuttulla, who, Ahmedkhan said, struck him with a stick. The accused had been bailed by the police on substantial security to appear before the magistrate. Special police arrangements were made at the stables to prevent any further breach of the peace. The magistrate, after recording some evidence, remanded the case.

THANA MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT.—A correspondent writes:—The facts about the deputation of certain so-called representatives of the Kalyan town who went before his Excellency the Governor to ask for a non-official President for the Kalyan Municipality are as follows:—About the year 1886 the system of election and nomination combined was introduced with a non-official President as an experiment. This continued till the end of March 1892. During this period owing to party feuds and the inability of the non-official President to control the members of the Board, the Municipal management proved very deficient and unsatisfactory. The municipal staff and school masters were not paid their salaries for months, for which complaints were received. The Municipality had to incur debt to carry on its current work. All this being brought to the notice of the then Collector, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, by high sanitary officials, and by petitions from the townspeople, among whom some of the members of the present deputation were signatories, on the recommendation of the District Collector stopped the nomination of a non-official President and appointed the assistant Collector as President. Since the nomination of the official President the work has been carried on fairly satisfactory, and the Municipality was able not only to wipe out its debts, but to accumulate a sum of nearly Rs. 10,000, which it has on hand at present for some good substantial work. Anyone caring to look at the printed compilation of the Municipal Administration Reports for the past few years could easily see this. The present agitation is apparently got up by few persons who have cause to be dissatisfied with the official Municipal management. Owing to certain desirable sanitary and other improvements being taken in hand by the official President certain persons who are liable to be pecuniarily affected thereby have set up this agitation, and not finding any plausible flaw in the present working of the Municipality have brought forth this cause, that the work is going on smoothly. Anyone caring to look at the Municipal proceedings for the last two years could easily see that the work of improvements met with opposition at every step. Anyone caring to know the real feelings of the townspeople could see that the people as a whole care but very little as to who is the president. It is noteworthy that most of the important personages of the town were not in the deputation, and the Parsee community was not represented at all. The imputation that the absence of the official President from the town causes delay in disposing off emergent works has no foundation. The president attends all important meetings, and in his absence the vice-President summons a meeting at once and disposes off the work, in the absence of the president, whenever an emergency occurs.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

THE sixteenth annual social gathering and dinner of the Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College came off at the Muzefferabad Hall on the Jamshedi Naoroz evening, the 21st instant. The commodious and well-furnished hall was decorated with festoons of ever-greens, and palm leaves, and the illuminations in the evening made up a brilliant scene. The students came in after 8 p.m., followed an hour later by the past students and members of the tutorial staff as well as a few guests. About 8 p.m., the hour fixed for the dinner, there were assembled the past and present students of the College, among whom were almost all the Parsee lady-students. A lady-student's recitation of "The Lady and the Forbidden Dish" drew forth a round of applause from the assembly. The scene of the Duke's Court in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" was rendered with grace by a few lady-students and Messrs. Contractor and P. Kanga, the recital of the famous lines on mercy being loudly cheered. The students mixed freely among themselves, and much good feeling, mirth, and good cheer added to the attractions of the evening. They enjoyed very much the excellent Hindustani music of Messrs. Kerawalla, Bomanshaw, Katrak, and Sukhia, and Master J. Khodaiji's excellent singing was much admired. Messrs. D. F. Sanjana and B. B. Paymaster, the honorary secretaries, and their co-adjutors were very warmly congratulated on the success of the entertainment. Among those present were Drs. Dosabhoy Bejonji, S. D. Bharucha, H. M. Masina, M. D. Cama, R. N. Ranina, A. K. Turner, D. R. Bardi, K. Dubash, Aukleseria, Modi, Hiramanek, A. Ghaswalla, Treasury walla, Disana, Laskari, Jal Vakil, Kolaperi, etc. At 8 p.m., the company sat to a sumptuous dinner, covers being laid for eighty. After the usual loyal toast by the senior student, Mr. K. F. Dardiwalla, who was in the chair, Mr. K. D. Cooper gave the toast of the "Zoroastrian community" and dwelt on the qualities of head and heart of the Parsees, and coupled with the toast the names of the Parsee Baronets. Mr. R. H. Appoo gave the "Medical Profession," dilating on the nature of the recent advances in medical and surgical sciences. Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee, G. G. M. C., responded to the above toast, and, in doing so, gave some good advice to the younger students. He was very warmly received by the whole assembly, being the oldest Parsee practitioner. Mr. J. R. Vakil gave the "College and the Staff," paying a high tribute of honour to the present Principal, Dr. Hatch, and lovingly alluded to the courtesy and zeal of the different professors and tutors of the College. This toast was responded to by Drs. Bharucha and Masina, and both gave the toast of the "Students," which the tutors and guests received very warmly. Mr. S. K. Kabrajee gave the "Ladies" in a felicitous speech, reminding the fair portion of the company of their right of sharing the pleasures as well as the disappointments of the sterner sex. It was responded to by Miss M. C. J. Khambata. Mr. N. C. Cama gave the "Guests" in a neat little speech, Drs. D. K. Bardi and M. Cama assured the students of the goodwill and kind feelings of the guests (past students) towards the hosts (present students). Mr. D. M. Gagarat, in a very witty speech, gave "the Managing Committee," which was responded to by Mr. B. B. Paymaster, who thanked Drs. Masina and Bardi as well as Mr. Fraser for their kind co-operation and excellent suggestions, without which, he said, there would not have been such a completely successful gathering. The company dispersed at a late hour.

SPORTING.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1896.

"THE Summer Stakes."—Rs. 199, presented by a Gentleman. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways 14 hands and under, and other classes 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 600. Weights: 14 hands to carry 10st.; other classes 13-2 9st. 4lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties: Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and over—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowance: Horses landed after 1st August, 1895, 7lbs; Maidens, 4lbs.; C. Bs., 7lbs. Accumulative, Distance: 7 furlongs. Entrance: Rs. 10. To close on Thursday, the 26th instant, by 12 noon at the office.

General conditions of the prospectus apply

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W.I.T.C.

March 23,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

REFERRING to the three days' Horse Show on the Oval, the "Indian Spectator" suggests that such shows might be made more useful by an effort to make them the instruments of improving the breed of country-bred horses. Says our contemporary: "We had a grand "tamasha" for three days during the last week on the oval, in the Horse Show, organized by General Gatacre and others. "Tamashas" themselves have their value, and the Horse Show no doubt afforded great amusement and gratification to the general public, the organizers, and the exhibitors of horses or of skill in jumping and driving. Something is also gained by giving to the people an object lesson in the taste for good horses and in taking proper care of them and being proud of them. But we may be pardoned if we express a wish to see these shows made more useful by a determined effort to make them the instruments of improving the breed of country bred horses. Races and horse-shows can have their justification only if they aim at giving to the country a better breed of native horses. This aim did not predominate in the late show, as one would have wished it to do. But possibly we may look for an improvement of the kind next year."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Regarding the civic virtues of Mr. Roughton, the president of the Municipal Corporation, the "Gujerati" speaks thus in happy terms:—"At the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta the Corporation passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Roughton, acknowledging their high appreciation of the great ability, tact and judgment as well as the firmness combined with curtesy displayed by him in the discharge of his arduous duties during his period of office as their president. Mr. Roughton is one of the few Englishmen who think that they owe a duty to the people amongst whom they earn their bread. There are very great temptations for Anglo-Indians to be selfish in this land, and it is a pleasure to come across an Englishman who openly proclaims it to be his duty to do something for those amongst whom his lot is cast. As pointed out by Mr. Roughton, the presidential duties are becoming increasingly arduous and take up on the average about two hours a day—a sufficiently heavy demand upon the time of a professional man. He missed no meeting in his year of office and was well up in his knowledge of the provisions of the Municipal Act. The vote of thanks, which was unanimously passed by the Corporation, was well deserved by the retiring president and we hope more Englishmen will be found to emulate his good example."

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The "Indian Spectator" thinks that Government cannot blame the Bombay Municipality for niggardliness or neglect as regards buildings for Primary Schools, and remarks: "By far the most important question put at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council was that of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta asking, Government to furnish a statement showing the total amounts contributed by Government from the Provincial revenues towards the cost of buildings for Primary Schools, (1) in the city of Bombay and (2) in the three divisions of the Presidency. The return asked for was placed before the Council. It showed that from the year 1876-77 to 1887-88, the city of Bombay got only a grant of Rs. 16,665, plus a site valued at Rs. 20,170, whilst the mofussil got within the period about two and a quarter lakhs, not to mention the value of the sites at all. Thus it is evident that Government, at any rate, cannot blame the Municipality of Bombay for any negligence or neglect. And now that the Corporation has started a regular fund for the purpose, we trust Government will not be backward in giving an adequate contribution to it, so that the work may be taken in hand with vigour and finished with promptitude. A resolution has been passed by the Corporation at Mr. Mehta's instance, empowering the Commissioner to wait on Government, and enquire if they are prepared to regulary contribute to the fund newly started. We trust a favourable reply will be received to this, and that we shall soon see the last of the insanitary structures in which our Municipal Schools are accommodated—structures which are almost a standing disgrace to the city." The "Gujerati" observes: Government bear as a rule moiety of the cost of school buildings, but unless they expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Corporation whenever the latter sanctioned the construction of a school building in any particular locality, improvement in the desired direction would be considerably retarded. The city of Bombay has an indubitable claim upon government, as is clearly shown by the figures supplied by them in reply to the question put by the Hon. Mr. Mehta. While the schools were in their charge, even an energetic officer like Mr. Kirkham, does not seem to have been successful in getting government to improve the most deplorable condition in which primary schools were to be found in Bombay. The request of the Corporation to government is so reasonable that we find it difficult to believe that they will refuse their co-operation, especially when Lord Sandhurst has seen with his own eyes in what unhealthy surroundings primary education is imparted in the second city in the Empire."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

Adverting to the rumour about the retirement of Mr. Justice Jardine, the "Native Opinion" writes:—"Painful is the news that this worthy judge who has honoured the Bombay High Court Bench so long is about to retire now. The news will be as much painful as surprising. Mr. Jardine has not yet filled the full legitimate official tenure, is not yet old, nor otherwise disabled. His retirement is thus much too before its time, and therefore its news must come as a surprise. He has been one of the few exemplary judges that have hitherto graced the Judicial Benches in the country. His simplicity and straightforwardness, his impartiality and independence, his general scholarship and legal attainments and legal acumen, which he has exhibited all along in his official career, have won him the confidence of the public such as is won by a few only. Perhaps his queer views and queer ways may have failed to secure him the worship of his fellowmen here, but their respect for him cannot but be great as his sterling qualities cannot have failed to make their mark even among them. His fearlessness and spirit of stern justice, according to his own light, have caused the official hierarchy to turn their regardful and kindly eye away from him. We want men of Mr. Jardine's type, whose mind is rarely warped by meek submission and whose decisions scarcely affected by undue influences or false notions, such as the upholding of the wrong decrees of subordinate officials in order to keep up the so-called prestige of the administration. Considered from all points, Mr. Justice Jardine's retirement cannot but fill the minds of all, except of course a few, with deep sincere distress."

GAMBLING AT BAGATELLE TABLES.

Speaking of Mr. W. Webb's decision in the bagatelle tables case, the "Monitor" observes:—"Floreat semper"! Mr. Webb has sanctified gaming at the bagatelle table, declaring that bagatelle and the balls used by the players are not instruments of gaming within the the meaning of the law, and that therefore those who participate in the game are not liable to punishment under the law. There has been quite an epidemic of bagatelle tables in many quarters of the native town, and the rooms are daily visited by crowds of poor labourers and artisans in the hope of gaining money without having to work for it. They may now gamble their pice away if they choose, there being no power or authority in the land to come between them and their absolute, unfettered will! Gambling at the bagatelle table may be as harmful and ruinous as gambling with dice; but as the former is not 'per se' an instrument of gaming, it can be used as a means for frustrating the end of the law. The magisterial dictum having absolved bagatelle players from the taint of legal criminality, the whole class of gamblers may purchase complete impunity for themselves by discarding the much maligned dice and substituting in their place things which cannot be regarded as instruments of gaming."

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES COURT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" echoes the public sentiment regarding the appointment of the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay:—"The appointment of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel as Acting Chief Judge of our Small Cause Court in the place of Mr. Chitty who goes on furlough for eight months has been hailed with satisfaction by the public and the mercantile community. Mr. Rustomji has, during a course of twenty years' practice in the Small Cause Court, made a name for himself second to none in the legal circle of Bombay, while by his courteous and gentle manners and kind and unassuming disposition, he has endeared himself to all who have come into contact with him. His sound knowledge of law and particularly of commercial law and customs has been so widely known that his appointment as second Judge of the Small Cause Court a couple of years ago was received with universal approval by both the communities alike—Native as well as European. His two years' career on the bench, though a short one, has, however, amply shown his capacity for judicial work, and has marked him out as one of the ablest judges of the Small Cause Court."

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 20th March 1896:—

	£
1. Budget Estimate of remittances during 1895-96	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 14th March 1896	17,212,400
3. Remittances in excess of the Budget Estimate	212,400

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·929	Calm	4	90·5	70·9	52	0·03	1·89	−0·32
Agra	29·903	SE	4	100·0	?	47	...	0·21	−1·07
Cawnpore	29·870	NNE	3	100·9	74·1	49	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·810	SE	2	101·1	74·3	30	...	0·75	−1·15
Jhansi	29·910	Calm	1	103·8	71·0	33	...	0·53	−0·91
Jacobabad	29·880	ENE	9	92·5	65·6	74	...	0·61	−0·49
Karachi	29·964	W	12	85·3	73·0	83	...	0·14	−1·29
Jeypore	29·9 2	Calm	5	96·1	72·5	50	...	0·31	−1·36
Ajmere	29·886	W	9	85·9	75·1	57	...	0·07	−1·25
Deesa	29·94	NW	11	92·6	69·4	37	...	...	−0·53
Ahmedabad	29·965	NNW	4	100·3	79·1	60	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·029	WSW	13	97·6	73·4	76	...	0·14	−0·25
Rajkot	29·977	NW	15	93·8	70·8	98	...	0·03	−0·50
Veraval	29·953	N	9	90·1	71·2	57	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·968	NNW	12	98·8	70·6	26	...	0·02	−1·01
Indore	29·990	NW	4	98·6	70·1	55	...	0·06	−0·95
Saugor	29·886	Calm	4	101·4	76·6	38	...	0·49	−2·43
Jubulpore	29·855	NW	3	102·0	74·6	29	...	0·10	−2·43
Hoshangabad	29·936	SW	3	102·9	73·6	34	...	0·25	−1·64
Khandwa	29·962	NW	7	104·2	72·6	25	...	...	−1·72
Raipur	29·874	W	9	104·5	69·0	20	...	0·08	−1·96
Nagpur	29·889	Calm	4	105·2	69·1	34	...	0·31	−2·54
Amraoti	29·895	ENE	6	103·8	71·8	32	...	...	−2·20
Akola	29·912	SSE	6	105·2	70·2	28	...	...	−2·39
Surat	29·976	W	11	100·2	74·0	62	...	...	−0·56
Malegaon	29·943	NW	7	100·4	71·7	39	...	...	−1·21
Bombay	29·951	NNE	12	87·3	76·2	61	...	0·08	−0·85
Poona	29·960	WSW	9	102·5	68·4	40	...	0·74	−0·93
Sholapur	29·934	N	9	98·9	71·4	39	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	29·949	Calm	3	100·4	71·2	35	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·883	E	3	104·1	81·9	22	...	0·71	−1·46
Ratnagiri	29·210	Calm	5	86·9	74·9	74	...	1·31	+0·51
Belgaum	29·879	NNE	12	96·2	68·9	42	...	0·63	−1·35
Goa	29·903	E	7	87·1	7·4	87	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·911	NE	3	90·0	72·0	67	...	0·14	−2·38
Mangalore	29·889	Calm	3	89·8	76·9	77	...	1·79	−1·92
Calicut	29·899	NE	13	94·2	75·3	77	...	4·22	−2·83
Cochin	29·903	NE	F	92·8	80·1	73	...	6·87	−4·73
Bangalore	29·924	ESE	10	93 3	65 3	41	...	2·99	−1·96
Secunderabad	29·909	E.	6	103·3	69·9	40	...	1·27	−1·61
Masulipatam	29·908	SSW	5	93·6	70·4	87	...	0·83	−7·71
Bellary	29·898	Calm	3	103·2	70·4	37	...	2·22	−0·42
Cuddapah	29·850	SE	L	106·2	75·8	54	...	0·07	+0·09
Madras	29·850	S	5	89·0	69·6	69	...	1·03	−0·05
Coimbatore	29·927	E	1	98·4	65·3	89	...	3·06	−2·79
Trichinopoly	29·925	Calm	3	100·6	68·9	82	...	8·42	−1·02
Negapatam	29·916	E	12	90·0	76·7	73	...	37·34	+6·35
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·905	E	16	88·3	79·8	76	...	0·59	−1·31

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of the country to-day. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India and at Surat, Ajmere, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Masulipatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ahmednagar, 14 at Neemuch, and 12 at Malegaon, Bombay and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Amraoti, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Jhansi, and the minimum very largely so at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Jhansi and Allahabad. The highest temperatures in the shade was 106° at Amraoti, Akola and Cuddapah, and the lowest 65° at Coimbatore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. A few drops of rain have fallen at Delhi. Pressure is rather high in Sind and Gujarat, and moderate to fresh winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 23,

Sunday's observations:—Pressure had fallen very slightly in Rajputana, and the depression which was approching the North-West frontier yesterday has apparently reached Rajputana and the Southern Punjab. The depression is now very feeble, except over Rajputana. The barometer has risen and the distribution is generally similar to yesterday's. The wind is south-westerly at the head of Bay and in Lower Bengal, south-easterly in Burma and east Bengal, and very variable generally. The force this morning is very strong on the hills and as well as at some stations at the head of the Bay and in western India. The mean temperature is everywhere excessive most so in Central and North-West India, less so in Madras. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and eight degrees in Chanda. Light showers have been received in North-West Himalayas and North Punjab and moderate showers in Assam

LATER.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has increased and the low pressure area noticed over the Punjab and Rajputana has disappeared. The barometric rise has been brisk to very rapid over a large part of the country. Pressure is highest over North-West India and relatively high over Tenasserim, with an intervening trough of low pressure. The wind is northerly over North-West India between south-west and south-east over North East India and very variable elsewhere. The force is fresh at several western stations and at the head of the Bay. Temperature has fallen over North-West India and over Madras. The fall has been very rapid over the Punjab, where yesterday's maxima were from ten to twenty degrees below normal. The mean temperature exceeds the normal, except over the Punjab and Madras. General rain has fallen over the Punjab and North-West Himalayas, the amounts received exceeding half an inch at several stations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·861
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 257

* From midnight to midnight.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie of this tournament was played off at Mardan on Wednesday before a very large and interested gathering. The Guides horse and foot turned out to a man to see their officers play, and loud shouts greeted every fine stroke or goal saved. The sides were—Guides 1st team, Major Younghusband, Captain Egerton, Mr. Davies, Mr. Maclean; and Guides 2nd Team, Captain Hodson and Messrs. Baldwin, Heard and Johnson. Though denominated 1st and 2nd teams the players had been so arranged as to make both teams as nearly as possible equal. Throughout the game was fast and furious; and especially so in the first and third chukkers, the 2nd team showing great dash and talent in meeting the onslaught of the 1st team. The latter finally came out victors by a good margin, but the margin looks greater on paper than it was in the field, for the 2nd team missed three goals by a mere hair's breadth. The score at call of time stood at six goals and some subsidiaries against three subsidiaries. The tournament has been voted a great success and all that is wanted now is more entries, and these are bound to be forthcoming next year. The popular General of the force was present, and by his countenance and support encourages fresh efforts in the future.

DR. HAFFKINE has had placed at his disposal the services of two Surgeons and an Assistant Surgeon in Calcutta in order to carry out the anti-cholera inoculation of the tea-garden coolies. No difficulty is being experienced in the work, as the coolies willingly submit to the process. The results of this experiment will be closely watched. Some thousands of persons will be on Dr. Haffkine's list, and it will be easy to trace them hereafter in the gardens, as the Tea Association and the plan

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—Julius Bluthner's Orchestral Overstrung Upright Grand PIANO, Steel frame and metal wrest-plank Trichord, 7½ octaves, with patent damper action, Specially built for India. A Beautiful and Sweet-toned Piano, cost Rs. 1,350 (A specially built piano) offered second-hand, for Rs. 800. For inspection apply to WALTER PROCTER, 28 Apollo Street, above Messrs. McAfee and Gordon, Fort, Bombay.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS. Pedestals, Jardinieres, Flower Vases, etc., in large variety.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 20' by 7' by 12' lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate, RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock of JOHN ROBERTS and Company, consisting of Crockery, Glassware, Plateware, Tapestry, Furniture, etc., at 103, Medows Street, opposite Oriental Bank Buildings.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-8, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. MORRIS' Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock, to be SOLD on 26th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. S. POWWALA'S Valuable Furniture, Billard-table, English Victoria, Piano, etc., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on 25th instant.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixture, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Horaby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

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PALLI HILL, BANDORA.—TO LET, BUNGALOW, facing Westerly Sea, recently occupied by Mr. Howse. Apply HORMUSJEE, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL. As I left Bombay in a hurry I had not time to leave a record to show how very pleased I was with your Hotel. I have travelled about considerably, say that as far as attendance, civility and respectability, yours is the best Hotel I have known. I shall not fail to recommend any one I know of going to Bombay to stay with you.—ROBERT C. Anderson, Manager Holloway and Co., Lahore.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; HEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

THE latest telegraphic commercial and financial news through Reuter was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we have now only to add our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	69,000	119,000	52,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	65,000	53,000	46,000
,, ,, Continent	46,000	70,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,748,000	7,161,000	5,385,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	1,788,000	2,813,000	2,462,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,811,000	2,632,000	1,851,000
,, Stock in the Ports	660,000	920,000	793,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,463,000	4,594,420	4,277,740
,, ,, Surats	304,000	132,120	314,720

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,148,000	1,811,500	1,840,110
,, London	7,000	6,500	6,500
American Afloat	170,000	140,000	125,000
East Indian ,,	20,000	2,000	20,000
Total	1,345,000	1,960,000	1,991,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-32d.	3½d.	4½d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	2½d.	3½d.
Difference	27-32d.	1d.	1d.

To-day has been almost a blank in business here, the Wheat and Seed markets, in addition to the Banks and Freight, Stock, and Share markets having been closed for a native (Hindu) holiday. The only export business reported has been in

COTTON, in which a moderate amount of business has transpired at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, in a steady market. Exporters have taken 1,350 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 156-74; 300 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 178; and Dharwar, at Rs. 200; and 250 Barsee, at Rs. 197½; while the Mills have bought 500 each of Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 187; and Dhulia, at Rs. 167; and 100 Bhownuggur at Rs. 198 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,910 bales.
Wheat	19,020 owts.
Linseed	30,546 ,,
Rapeseed	3,481 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,592 ,,
Poppyseed	820 ,,
Groundnuts	5,540 ,,
Castorseed	2,744 ,,
Rice	8,124 ,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Eastern Company announce a delay of forty-eight hours for ordinary correspondence with South Africa.

Moulmein Route to Siam right.

Bhamo route to China right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	12	4 p.m.	*267	5
Teheran	23	2	32 p.m.	...	29
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	4
,, Karachi	..	13	..	1
,, Madras	..	16	..	4

* Received by post over interrupted section.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 22.

10 p.m. ... 79·5

MONDAY.—MARCH 23.

6 a.m. ... 78·8
10 a.m. ... 86·5
2 p.m. ... 87·6
4 p.m. ... 87·7

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	300	...	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	41	17	...	59
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	4,817	3,639	40	8,516
Total for 11 weeks...	5,517	3,939	40	9,516
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	396	499	1	896
Per mile of Ry do.	23	29	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	3,961	5,347	27	9,335

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 104
Ditto to date ..... ,, 181

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1896, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,54,000	2,36,000	4,000	3,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	141	2	235
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	13,42,744	29,05,759	48,986	43,97,489
Total for 11 weeks..	14,96,744	31,41,759	53,986	46,91,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40 911	2,90,221	7,205	4,38,367
Per mile of Ry do.	84	174	4	262
Total to corresponding date do.	14,98,806	42,50,654	60,390	58,09,860

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,367
Ditto to date ..... ,, 11,18,371

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22n February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,64,000	4,000	3,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	572	9	796
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	10,63,867	22,81,597	38,890	33,87,054
Total for 11 weeks...	11,62,867	25,45,597	42,890	37,54,054
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,203	2,28,747	1,450	3,23,400
Per mile of Ry do.	202	497	3	702
Total to corresponding date do.	41,25132	25,12,295	33,733	36,71,159

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 43,600
Decrease to date ..... ,, 37,835

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IGATPURI.

DEATH.

BROOKES.—March 19, at Igatpuri, Edward G. Brookes, late Sergt.-Major, E. B. 4th Brigade, R. H. A. (Yorkshire papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROWTHER.—March 18, at Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALBRAITH—HANDCOCK.—At Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev J Moulson, B A, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, Major-General W Galbraith, C B, Commanding Quetta District, to Helen, only daughter of Colonel A G Handcock C B, I S C.

MCCOSH—KEATS.—March 17, at Saint Paul's Church, Kolar Gold Fields, by the Rev J Sharp, Samuel McCosh, late Police Inspector, Anantapur, to Florence Sylvia, youngest daughter of the late Paymaster-Sergt, John Keats 16th, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

DEATHS.

CHAMNEY.—March, 17, At Addabari, Assam, Margaret, daughter of M Chamney, aged four months.

COUNSELL.—March, 19, At 1, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Ashley Counsell, the dearly loved third son of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Attwood Counsell, aged 21 years.

DAWE.—March 9, at Allahabad, Frances Mary Jane Dawe wife of the late William Henry Dawe, Deputy Collector Allahabad, aged 35 years.

ORRAH.—March, 15 At Bhagulpore from pyæmic abscess of liver, Arthur Orrah, Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhagulpore, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.

In the section of his annual report for 1894 dealing with the vital statistics of the general population, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India gives all whom it may concern the usual warning not to place too implicit a reliance upon the figures he tables. The reason for this uncertainty in regard to India's vital statistics is that "the machinery for recording events is imperfect, and the subordinate staff, both executive and inspectorial, are inadequate in number, and are neither by intelligence nor education well-qualified for the duties." It is to be hoped that the re-organisation of the Sanitary Department on the lines recently laid down by the Viceroy-in-Council will place the registration of births and deaths on a much more satisfactory basis than hitherto. But the most perfect machinery will not bring even approximately perfect returns, unless the work of the Department is facilitated by the people themselves instead of being hampered, as it is at present, by the indifference, and frequently the positive hostility, of the poor. The highest birth rate, 43·9 per thousand, was recorded in the Punjab, and, omitting the Native State of Mysore, the lowest, 26·43, in Coorg. In most provinces the rate averaged thirty-one per thousand, but in all of them the variations of the ratios in the different circles were very great. At a time when we are being constantly reminded of the increasing pressure of the people on the soil, it is worthy of note that in one-fourth of the Indian Provinces the deaths were in excess of the births. The year, indeed, being unusually damp over the greater part of India, was a somewhat unfavourable one. The death-rate in all the Provinces excepting Mysore and Coorg was higher than in the preceding year. Cholera was most prevalent in the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, Bengal and Assam. Fevers were more prevalent and fatal than in the year before excepting in Lower Burma and Mysore. The total number of deaths was 7,318,000, the ratio varying from 12·36 per mille in Mysore to 42·51 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The chapter on the European army in India shows that the ratio of men per thousand constantly sick was 92; this being five higher than in any of the previous years for which figures are given. The ratio of deaths per mille was 16·7 as compared with 12·61 in 1893 and 17·07 in 1892. Influenza, cholera, and malarious fevers were more prevalent than in 1893, but again venereal diseases were responsible for the principal number of admissions to hospitals. The ratio of sufferers was 511·4 as compared with 466·0 in the previous year. Of course, many of the cases were re-admissions, but the immediate effects of these distressing maladies on the Army of India are to render 3,062 men daily ineffective. Only 37 per cent. of the seventy thousand British soldiers in this country escape altogether from this form of contagious disease. We notice that in touching on the question of the measures to be taken in order to reduce the ravages of these disorders amongst the troops, the Sanitary Commissioner makes no mention of the question of re-introducing the Contagious Diseases Act. Probably his silence is due, not so much to any disbelief in the wisdom of its re-enactment, as to the consideration that the British public having made up their minds on this point will remain as determined in their refusal to allow the Act to be re-imposed, as they are not to revoke the policy of Free Trade in the slightest degree. The tables given by the Sanitary Commissioner show that these diseases were far less prevalent before the Mutiny than they have since been. He draws the natural conclusion that a great reduction could be effected by a return to the conditions which existed in the Army prior to 1858, foremost amongst them being long service and greater facilities for marriage. He remarks that much may be done by providing increased opportunities for bathing with comfort and convenience in private and public baths, and by inculcating habits of personal cleanliness. There can be no doubt that what is of still greater importance than the construction of baths is the provision of healthy exercise and of rational amusement to occupy the spare time of Tommy Atkins. A great deal has been done in this direction in recent years, but much more remains to be accomplished, especially in many of the smaller stations.

The mortality in the Native Army was considerably less than that of the European Army, being 13·59 per thousand as compared with 12·81 in the preceding year. Ague caused no less than 42 per cent. of the total admissions to the hospital. Jack Sepoy suffered less than his European comrade from cholera, enteric fever, simple continued fever, heat stroke, and diarrhœa; but he suffered much more from influenza, small-pox, pneumonia, other respiratory diseases, and dyssentry. The question of the immunity or apparent immunity of Natives from enteric fever—the disease which cuts off so many of our most promising soldiers soon after their arrival in this country—is still being discussed by medical authorities. Mr. Hankin, who has given very close attention to this subject, says that Natives appear to be naturally insusceptible to enteric fever, notwithstanding that they constantly swallow the microbe. He considers that they gradually become immuned by constant slow imbition of small quantities of the germ, and thereby, to use a medical term, have attained "intestinal tolerance." The fact that after a close study Mr. Hankin has come to this conclusion gives it a strong claim to consideration, but there will no doubt be a good deal more discussion on the subject before medical men are agreed. The theory at present holds the field, since it is more reasonable than any other that has yet been propounded on a question that has for years past greatly puzzled the military authorities.

ONE of the chief needs for restoring the prosperity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the construction of cheap and lightly constructed lines for bringing the produce of outlying districts to the main line. As a matter of fact, they rely mainly on the "through traffic," and when circumstances interfere with the Export trade, their earnings, as a natural consequence, show a large falling off. One remedy seems to be the construction of "feeder lines," so as to tap the trade of districts remote from the line of railway, which cannot be brought in by country carts owing to the cost being prohibitive. The executive of the G. I P. Railway, and the Finance Minister also, will therefore look with gratification upon the satisfactory progress being made with the construction of a light railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Barsi Road to the town of Barsi—a distance of about twenty-two miles. Mr. A. L. Alexander, M.I.C.E., the Agent and Resident Engineer of the line, arrived in India towards the end of last year, and lost no time in settling the preliminaries, and the actual work of construction was commenced in January last. In the meantime the Board of Directors in England had arranged for the supply of the permanent way, and a large quantity of the material has now come to hand, while the rolling-stock is also well forward. It will be remembered that Government have handed over to the Company the existing cart-road, along which the line is to be run. As this follows the contour of the country, and, moreover, most of the bridges and culverts are not strong enough to carry the railway traffic, a good deal has to be done to get the road ready. Beyond this and the necessary station buildings and staff quarters, there is nothing heavy in the way of construction, and it is expected that the line will be completed and ready for opening by the beginning of May. Already eight miles of line have been laid, and this will facilitate the work on the remaining portion as the material can be run out to rail head. There are to be two intermediate stations, which allows an interval of seven miles between stations, and this ought to be sufficient for the convenience of agriculturists. The passenger traffic, except at certain seasons, is not likely to be large, but it is expected that the goods traffic, especially in cotton and seeds, will be heavy, and indeed the statistics of the road traffic, which were taken very carefully some time ago, point to this expectation being fully realized. The town of Barsi is the head-quarters of the taluka. It has a large population, and supports three ginning factories and four cotton presses. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have a large agency there, as also Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Moolji Jetha. The prospects of the success of the line are, therefore, even greater than is usually the case with feeder railways. It brings to the trunk line a comparatively large and important commercial town, instead of a few scattered hamlets. At Barsi Road arrangements will be provided for transhipping goods and passengers to the G. I. P. Railway, and we are informed that these are well in hand. The rolling-stock has been designed by Mr. E. R. Calthrop, who is the Consulting Engineer to the Company, and will, we understand, compare very favourably as regards tare weight and carrying capacity with any other wagons which are now in running. It cannot be said that the concession for the construction of the line has been hurriedly given, for the project was discussed at least a decade before the promoters and the Secretary of State came to an agreement as to the terms of such concessions. The line is only one of many, the construction of which will be of immense value in opening up the districts within moderate reach of the G. I. P. system.

THE question of the proposed re-organization of the Liberal party machinery at headquarters, according to our London correspondent, has become a burning one, and the Opposition organs are devoting a great deal of attention to the subject in their leading columns. The *Times*, the other day, referred to the matter as a difference between the managers of the Liberal Central Association and the managers of the National Liberal Federation. Whatever may be the *fons et origo* of the quarrel, it is not what the *Times* describes it; rather the reverse. So far as the dissatisfaction has taken any practical shape, the objections urged are not to variances between the office-bearers of the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Association, but to the closeness of their relations. The Liberal Central Association is the machinery whose mysterious wires are pulled by the whip. The National Liberal Federation is, as everybody knows, the institution which imposed the now-discredited Newcastle programme on the party and insisted to the last in the fatal policy of filling up the cup, or, as Mr. Asquith called it, ploughing the sands of the sea shore. In the old days the Federation had its home in the place of its birth, Birmingham, but since its head-quarters were removed to the Metropolis, it has dwelt under the same roof as the Central Association. The result has been, so the malcontents say, to deprive it of its former vigour and influence by making it too much the instrument of the leaders, acting through the whips. Matters have lately come to a head. The Radical Committee in the House of Commons, which is dominated by Mr. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Charles Dilke, have received from Parliament-street a reply to their complaints. This reply, it appears, is a *non possumus*. Hence these minatory articles and this talk about boycotting the forthcoming meeting of the Federation at Huddersfield. Liberals who are shocked by this demonstration contrast the mutinous spirit thus displayed with the discipline prevailing in the ranks of the Conservative party; but is it astonishing that the Liberal rank and file should get out of hand when their leaders or some of them do not set them a better example?

THE bimetallists at home have gained what they consider a very important point. The Cabinet accepted the resolution which was to be moved on their behalf in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 17th instant and which is couched in the following terms:—"That this House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of Gold and Silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873, has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by International Agreement a stable Monetary Par of Exchange between Gold and Silver." This will require the Government to open negotiations to bring about by international agreement a stable par of exchange only possible by means of bimetallism. Of course, their acceptance of the resolution does not necessarily commit them to bimetallism for this country, as they might attain the desired object by offering as their contribution to the arrangement (1) the re-opening of the Indian mints and (2) the keeping in the reserve of the Bank of England one-fifth of the specie in silver. Still there will be justification for the jubilation that adherents of the bimetallic principle will doubtless manifest when the decision of the Government becomes known, as it probably will in a few days. At present the papers have not got hold of this piece of information. Our informant, a man of light and leading in the bimetallic party, regards the action of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues as an immense step, "as (to quote his words) it forces the Government to do all in their power to secure a par of exchange, and if they cannot do it without bimetallism in this country, they will have to adopt bimetallism."

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD, though getting better, we learn from home, has not yet been able to resume his duties at the India Office, and the technical education that he was to have given the Welby Commission is being supplied by one of the witnesses sent from India, Mr. Jacob, of the Finance Department. Mr. Jacob was under examination the other day, his evidence relating to the expenditure coming under the head of "Law and Justice." The Commission was to re-assemble the Wednesday after the mail left, when it was proposed to call the new Military Member of Council, Major-General Sir Edwin Collen. Nothing, we believe, has been decided as to bringing over Native witnesses, nor have we heard that any Indian who could enlighten the Commission has offered to give evidence. If it be desired to hear Mr. Naoroji, we suppose he would consent to give evidence. Although he is a member of the Commission, that fact would not prevent his becoming a witness.

THE attention of Government should be called to the serious danger to the public of allowing horses to be broken on the sands near the level crossing at Chowpatty. It constantly happens that horses when practised with the sledge break away from their trainers, or the syces that assist them, and getting at a bound on the Queen's Road rush madly along, the sledge swaying from side to side, endangering all that comes in their way. Quite recently several women were knocked down, and some children had a narrow escape with their lives. Not a week passes without some episode of the kind. In former years unbroken horses were trained on the Byculla Flats, where the breaking away of an intractable or vicious brute did not matter much. But it is a different thing when a few yards brings the runaway on to the public road, or, as may easily happen, on to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, dragging a sledge after, one touch of which would break the limbs of man or beast. The foreshore is Government property, and if the present practice of allowing dozens of horses to be broken there every morning continue, it is very necessary that a wall or a strong fence be erected to protect the neighbouring thoroughfare and the railway from impromptu cavalry charges of a very dangerous kind. The Commissioner of Police has received numerous complaints from passers-by who have experienced the danger arising from the present state of things.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. E. LEWIS, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, who returned to Bombay, on Saturday last, from his tour of inspection at Aden, left last night from the Victoria Terminus for Jabbulpur, in company of Captain Johnson, R.A., Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR MADHAVRAO, Scindia of Gwalior

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

In a letter from Lord Salisbury to Sir J. Stansfeld, he states that the question of a permanent system of Anglo-American arbitration is receiving the attention of the Government, and that proposals regarding the same have been submitted at Washington.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, MARCH 23.

Colonel Collinson's column occupied Akasheh on Friday last, without opposition, and is now strongly fortifying the place.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

MARCH 22.

General Kitchener, accompanied by Slatin Pasha, has started for Wady Halfa.

The North Staffordshire Regiment have gone to Girgeh, and embark there for Wady Halfa, to-morrow.

SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS DI RUDINI.

ROME, MARCH 22.

The Marquis di Rudini, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the friendship with Great Britain, which would henceforth be traditional, completes Italy's alliances. The friendship, he added, was inspired by a feeling prompted by mutual interest, and Italy had testified to the value she attaches to it by agreeing to the advance from the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The 24th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry reached Mombassa, from Karachi, on the 15th inst., and operations against the Chief Mbarukaziz have already begun.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE SULTAN.

SOPHIA, MARCH 22.

Prince Ferdinand is going to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan, and afterwards goes to St. Petersburg.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

Captain Ward, late of the Barrack Department, who died on Sunday, of brain fever and paralysis, was an old and greatly-respected inhabitant of Poona. He formerly belonged to the Royal Horse Artillery. At his funeral, this morning, there was a good number of residents of Poona. One hundred men of the Durham Light Infantry with Band, under Captain Payne, formed the firing-party and escort. The deceased was sixty-six years of age. He was a well-known Freemason, and last year he was Master of Lodge Orion in the West, the principal Lodge of Poona. He had lived a retired life for some time past, and leaves a widow and family to bemoan his loss.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

KARACHI, MARCH 23.

Sir Charles Ollivant leaves Karachi by the Clive, this evening, for Bombay, to assume charge of the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of Bombay.

As a mark of respect and appreciation of his brief administration in Sind, the Parsee community entertained Sir Charles Ollivant at an "evening party," at their Institute, on Saturday last. The entertainment was chiefly promoted by our esteemed townsman, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, and proved an unique success in every respect. The building was very tastefully decorated and beautifully illuminated for the occasion. There was a large gathering of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and the principal Civil and Military officers of the station. Sir Charles and Miss Ollivant arrived at 10 p.m., and were received by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rustomjee. A marked feature of the entertainment was freedom from any restraint, the greatest sociality prevailing among all present, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The Wiltshire Band played a selection of music. The refreshments were very lavish. The party broke up about midnight.

THE RECENT STEAMER ACCIDENT.

RANGOON, MARCH 23.

A suit was filed, to-day, in the Recorder's Court, on behalf of the owners of the German ship Adolft against the British India Company in connection with the recent collision in which the Camorta collided with the Adolft. The damages are laid at Rs. 50,000. The accident, it is urged, was due solely to neglect of the harbour rules by the defendant company's servants.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A suit was also filed against the Secretary of State and the Inspector of Police by a Chinaman claiming Rs. 5,000 as damages for wrongful entry of the plaintiff's house. The defence is that the entry was made in obedience to the lawful order of the Superintendent of Police.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 23.

Dorabjee Eduljee, a railway engine-driver, who was charged with neglect of duty, and sentenced by Mr. Anupram, Magistrate of Broach, to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and four months' simple imprisonment, has been discharged by the Sessions Judge on appeal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here this afternoon.

MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne left Tuticorin, for Hongkong, on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	31 5-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

HONOURS OF THE SEASON.

The honours of the Rugby Union season belong unquestionably to Yorkshire, whose representatives have once again demonstrated their superiority over all comers in the County Championship competition. To a few of the old-fashioned school who have no sympathy with the new-fangled notions of championships and leagues and combinations, the mere fact of coming out ahead of the rest may in itself afford little satisfaction, but there must be thousands upon thousands who have watched the progress of the all-conquering Yorkshire fifteen with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. Hated though the name of champion may be to a few, I doubt not that the players themselves are proud enough of the honours gained over their southern rivals. Keenness and enthusiasm there may be in select circles in the South, but it is to be questioned if any other counties in the country possess in so large a degree that innate affection for sport which characterises the populace of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Everyone interested in the Rugby game of course knows that championship honours have fallen to Yorkshire with almost uninterrupted regularity, but it must be conceded that this season's triumph, bearing in mind all that the county has recently passed through, is one of the finest achievements ever credited to the sporting Tykes. It may be remembered that when the Northern Union was formed there were those who prophesied dark days for Rugby football in Yorkshire, but all such critics have been most effectively silenced by the sterling play of the men who have been called upon to uphold the reputation of the county. Those who can recall the brave deeds of the Robertshaws and the Huths will be no less proud of the men who have assisted in maintaining the supremacy of Yorkshire to-day. No longer able to call upon the services of the inimitable "Dicky" Lockwood, or that good-humoured giant. Donald Jowett, the committee have yet found ready and capable exponents to take their places, and if there is one thing more than another that should call forth the admiration of sportsmen of every grade it is the triumphant march of Yorkshire's sons in the county championship. Having demonstrated beyond cavil their strength it is small wonder that the Rugby Union Selection Committee have given international caps to no fewer than seven Yorkshire players in the forward division. Truly, honours are falling upon them thick and fast.

LANCASHIRE'S CELEBRITY.

No less gratifying to humble followers of the Rugby game is the continued progression of Valentine—popularly known amongst his associates as 'Jim." It is a good many years now since he first wore a Lancashire cap, this honour falling to him for the first time in 1884, he being but eighteen years of age at that time. Following in the foot-steps of such brilliant threequarters as the Brothers Farr and E. Beswick it must be confessed the trial was one of the highest he could have been tested with. He came through the ordeal satisfactorily, however, and since that time has given his county the benefit of his services almost without a break. Upon one notable occasion a very severe critic, possibly overweighted with local prejudice referred to the old Swinton player as a "mere sprinter." I am unable to say positively if that critic is penning his judgments still, but Valentine at any rate has outlived all that, and fourteen years after receiving his first county cap, we find him given one of the foremost places in an English fifteen. Personally I have the highest regard for these great players who, notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them, turn out season after season, prepared to go into the fray with all their old zest, be it a club game, a county match, or an international encounter. Valentine's example ought to stimulate many a budding aspirant; in his case at any rate the survival of the fittest has obtained with full force. Probably his warmest admirers would differ as to the period when he was at his very best; the Rugby Union people evidently consider his best days are by no means over. It is now eight years since he was first chosen in an English fifteen, but at that time the dispute with Scotland caused an interruption of the annual games, but Valentine obtained his cap all the same, along with the rest of the side. Those who have watched his career very closely ray that the season of 1890-91 was distinctly his best. This was a great time for Lancashire, for they won the county championship in brilliant fashion, a result due in no small measure to the admirable captaincy of Valentine and his own untiring exertions on the field. During this competition he scored sixteen tries, his side finishing up with 24 goals and 31 tries in their favour against six tries, their great victory of two goals and a try to a try over Yorkshire being one of the events of the season. The Swintonian is a player one would instantly pick out in a match, be it big or little, for he possesses a wondrous knack of being in the way when the ball is flying about, and one might almost say of him as it has been said of Lockwood, that he always turns up at the right moment. Valentine's style, however, has little in common with the talented Tyke. Gifted by Nature with a fine physique, the Lancastrian has more breeziness and more robustness than lighter men. How rapidly he gets away can best be appreciated by those who have been on an opposing side, and when it comes to tackling the enemy has to be very sure and very sturdy. But if he is conspicuous as a sprinter, he also kicks magnificently, and it is no uncommon thing to see him punt into touch more than half the length of the ground. Just at present he should be at his prime, for at thirty a man is considered at his very best, always providing that he has taken care of himself. We have good evidence before us that Valentine has done this, and it may be that he is destined to bring many more honours to the County Palatine.

THE HERO OF WALES.

Speaking of celebrities, the mind very naturally wanders across the border to the home of Arthur J. Gould, without question the greatest three-quarter back Wales has ever boasted. In the same year that Valentine secured his county cap, Gould was picked in the international fifteen for the Principality, and with the exception of the season 1890-91, when he was away from home, he has found a place in every Welsh team selected. At the outset of his international career he was played at full-back, but here it was thought that his skill had not sufficient scope, and when once he had shown what he could do at centre three-quarter, there was no disposition to play him elsewhere. But upon one occasion a little circumstance caused him to voluntarily take up this position. This was in the match against Scotland in 1886. The four three-quarters system was being tried, and finding the Welsh forwards pushed about by the wiry, agile Scots, Bowen was put into the pack, and Gould took up the position he occupied against England in 1885 at Swansea—full-back. But it is as a three-quarter that he has won the admiration of the whole Rugby world, and personally, I consider him to be one of the greatest players in this position we have ever seen. So widespread is his fame that thousands who never dream of visiting a Rugby Union game in the ordinary way are tempted by the presence of A. J. Gould. And seldom indeed does he disappoint the onlookers, for the tackling has to be exceedingly clever, and the "smothering" more than usually effective, to prevent him getting away. In some of the ordinary club games so masterly is his knowledge of every point of the game, and so cool and collected are his movements that really smart players are tricked so effectively as to appear little better than beginners. It must not be supposed, however, that this deliberation and deadly sureness slows his game at all; on the other hand, some of his cleverest moves, feints, passes, and kicks are taken when travelling at top speed, and so adroit is he at dropping goals that his opponents seldom know "what to make of him" until the ball has left his hands. In the days of long ago I have seen most of the giants of the early seventies and so on, and any player who was gifted with gracefulness always had a special charm. This lithe, sinewy grace Gould possesses in a marked degree, and having been well favoured in face and form by Dame Nature, his wonderful popularity is easily understood. What he has done for Welsh football generally, as well as for his club—Newport—cannot well be over-estimated. Perhaps it may not be generally known, by the way, that during its first season (1874-75) the Newport club played the Association game. Gould, besides gaining distinction on the football field, has also figured prominently in the athletic world, his prowess at hurdle-racing being considerably above the average. Possessed of a charming personality, he is a general favourite wherever he goes, and it will perhaps be not too much to say that he is almost worshipped at home. As a scientific exponent of three-quarter play, there is no better man playing, even if there be as good, which may honestly be doubted. Too often the Rugby game palls upon the spectator by reason of the tugging, and tearing tactics brought into play; but there is nothing of this harum-scarum business about the Welsh hero; always avoiding a tackle if possible or drawing a couple or more opponents on to himself in order to ensure a better opening for his comrades, he knows when to cry "held." Too often however, his opponents realise that to stop him by no means stays the advance of the enemy the ball having been dexterously transferred in the twinkling of an eye. There is much that one could scribble about this international record holder, but having briefly sketched a few of his characteristics I must hurry on to another celebrity.

"PARSON" MARSHALL.

The Rev. Frank Marshall, the kicking parson of Yorkshire, as some of his affectionate friends have termed him, is still one of the most notable men in the football world. Speaking offhand, I know of no one else who commands so extensive a circle of auquaintances and friends in connection with cricket and football as the learned and enthusiastic sportsman whose name graces this paragraph. It would be impossible for me to say just how long he has been connected with our national pastimes, but it must, I imagine, be something like a quarter of a century. To a great many people it has long been a puzzle how he manages to reconcile one calling with another, but those who know him best tell you that he only sees one goal in front, and that is "duty." Certain it is that he never shirks when any hard hitting has to be done, when shams have to be exposed, or knotty problems have to be solved. Although a stranger to Yorkshire by birth, the best part of his active life has been spent amongst the Tykes, and he is never tired of singing their praises as long as they tread the straight path. So ardently has he followed up our English games that he would be quite capable of officiating as referee in either Association or Rugby Union football, and as for cricket, I suppose "Bob" Thoms could give him few points in umpiring. Mr. Marshall has had a wide and varied experience of both summer and winter games, and probably knows as much of the inner working of the most important clubs as any man going. That his heart and soul is in his work will easily be judged after five minutes conversation; should one be fortunate enough to spend a little time in his company he will be found a most entertaining companion, his fund of anecdotes being simply inexhaustible. There is, I suppose, scarcely a football or a cricket ground in the whole country where he is not a familiar figure, and so contagious are his good spirits, buoyancy, and geniality that he is always sure of a warm welcome wherever he goes. He is partial to a cigar when filling the post of referee, and keeps the players strictly to the rules between the puffs. His chief contribution to current literature is his work on the Rugby Union game, generally acknowledged to be the brightest and most comprehensive volume ever issued in connection with the pastime. Having once made up his mind upon a subject and taken his stand it would take all the king's horses and all the king's men to get him to budge an inch. As the principal of a large Yorkshire school he enjoys a well-won popularity, and though the Church may deplore the loss of a valuable servant and ornament, he has been of inestimable value in other ways, strongminded though he may be.

PRIZES AND BLANKS.

From the Midland Counties comes rather a sad story concerning a well-known figure in the cricket world, J. E. Shilton, who has been stricken down with illness for some considerable time. Last year the Yorkshire match was set aside for his benefit by the Warwickshire County Committee, but this did him little if any good, owing to previous embarrassments. A special fund is now being raised to send him to South Africa, where he hopes to regain sufficient strength to take his place in the cricket field over there. Shilton has had a singular career, having once figured for the Yorkshire Colts, afterwards playing for Durham, and later still for Warwickshire, in which county he claims to have been born. No one can dispute the great service he has rendered the Midland county as a slow bowler. On certain wickets he has often proved almost unplayable. Of the most sanguine temperament always, Shilton has never been known to give up a game as lost until the last wicket had gone, and it was undoubtedly this surface "boasting" that led many to form a wrong impression of "Jack" upon meeting him for the first time. Rather a good story may be told illustrating this. Visiting the Press box during the progress of a certain cricket match some one inquired of Shilton, with all apparent seriousness, as to whom he considered the best bowler in England. The reply came characteristically enough: "Well, that's not for me to say?" Of course, he joined in the laugh which followed as heartily as anyone; he had guessed the motive which prompted the question, and replied accordingly. Mr. H. W. Bainbridge is interesting himself in the little affair I have mentioned. Despite the few prizes and many blanks it should be said that Shilton has always been a thoroughly good sportsman.

GOA NEWS.

DOM AFFONSO ASSUMES THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 21.

His Excellency Councillor Raphael Jacomo Lopes d'Andrade, Governor-General of Goa, having handed over his office, his Highness Prince Dom Affonso has published the following proclamation:—On assuming charge of the Government of the State of India, it is my firm resolution to direct all my endeavours to establish therein complete tranquility and social order, as well as military. I shall be happy to recommend to his Majesty, my brother, and to his Government, such measures as may be conducive to the discharge of the pacific mission, which I have accepted with pleasure, and with the sincere desire, that after I have re-established order the passions of the people may be calmed down, and dissidences may cease, in this portion of the monarchy to which we attach ever memorable traditions.

AN INCONVENIENCE ON THE B. B. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the Rutlam mail is expected to run from the 1st proximo, there will be some alteration in the time of the trains, and so the following suggestions through your paper will not be useless:—The Balsar local mixed, which starts from Bulsar at 9 a.m., is just after the Bombay local mixed, which starts from Bulsar at 6-15 a.m., should start at 11-30 a.m., and as the fast Bombay passenger, which comes to Bulsar at 1-40 p.m. does not stop at some stations beyond it, the passengers from far off villages find it inconvenient for their journey, and if they miss one train which stops at their station they have to wait for about twelve to fifteen hours for the next train; besides, they fear to go and come from and to the stations at night. The up local mixed, which starts from Baroda at 9-10 a. m., should start at 11-30 a.m., that the passengers of the Surat district may find it convenient to return straight from the courts. Under the present arrangement they could not reach the train which starts at 3-24 p. m. from Surat, nor afford to wait for the Ahmedabad passenger, and they are obliged to take that train and reach late at night at their destination. The above arrangement, that of starting both the local mixed of Bulsar and Baroda at 11-30 a.m. will give the passengers, business men, and suitors ample comfort and side by side will mitigate the pressure of the fast and ordinary trains, which are full loaded with the passengers of the up-country.—Yours, &c.,

Bulsar, March 19. NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

The congregation of Oxford University had before them, on Tuesday, March 3, a resolution proposing to allow women to take the B.A. degree. The debate took place in the Divinity School. There was a very large attendance, and on a division the proposal was rejected by 215 votes against 140.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' MATCH.

The new honorary secretary of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, Mr. C. E. Nixon, is to be congratulated on the success which attended his first endeavour to arrange a match for ladies on the links of the Club. It had been doubted if the members of the Club were sincere in welcoming ladies on the links, and the course pursued by Mr. Nixon secured a convincing proof that they were, inasmuch as the required amount to purchase three valuable prizes was subscribed in a single evening. Moreover, though it was a Bank holiday yesterday, they kindly refrained from playing, and devoted themselves to accompanying the ladies and recording their scores. Rs. 60, Rs. 40 and Rs. 25 were approximately the respective values of the prizes. Nineteen ladies entered. Handicapping was a matter of great difficulty, as well as responsibility, for only a few of the ladies had sent in practice scores to the honorary secretary, and the handicapping committee had little data to go upon. To those who think they did not receive a sufficiently large handicap allowance, and to those under the impression that others received more generous treatment than they, we would suggest the desirability of keeping their practice in a little book and sending them in duly dated as soon as they hear of another ladies' match being arranged. Yesterday's play, though on a more difficult course than last year, showed a marked improvement. Several of the ladies played in so finished and elegant a style as to demonstrate beyond all possible doubt the fact that whether golf is or is not a graceful game for ladies depends very much upon the lady. The following were the scores:—

		Gross.	Hcp.	Nett.
1	Miss Fredoux	55	5	50
2	Mrs McLaren	66	13	53
3	Mrs Shaw	59	5	54
4	Miss Humphrey	58	3	55
5	Mrs. Macbeth	61	5	56
6	Mrs Hewitt	64	8	56
7	Miss L Humphrey	70	14	56
8	Miss I B Mills	67	10	57
9	Miss Clark	58	scr	58
10	Miss B Empson	70	13	57
11	Miss Empson	69	10	59
12	Miss M J Mills	66	5	61
13	Mrs Heyn	73	10	63
14	Mrs Solomon	69	5	64
15	Mrs G McKenzie	83	18	65
16	Miss M E Mills	71	5	66
17	Miss Pedraza	84	18	66
18	Mrs Barrow	89	5	84
19	Miss Reid	...	scr	withdrew

The prizes, therefore, fell respectively to Miss Fredoux, Mrs. McLaren, and Mrs. Shaw.

IF A LADIES' GOLF MATCH, WHY NOT TENNIS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the few golfers who play in Bombay can subscribe Rs. 125 for a ladies' match, and give up their links to them that they may play their match in peace, why cannot the tennis players, who number scores, follow suit and offer a cup or a suitable prize to be played for in a ladies' tournament? One might very easily be arranged for next week, when the Marryatt Cup competition is over. The honorary secretary for golf is noted for his energy and the courtesy he extends to members of his own sex, and I am sure, if asked, he would readily extend it to the ladies. Perhaps the arrangements might entail a certain amount of extra work upon him, but there are lots of tennis players who would help him. I, for one, am quite willing to subscribe Rs. 20 to the fund, if one be opened.—Yours, &c.,

EX-TENNIS PLAYER.

LORD SANDHURST'S TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Yesterday afternoon, the compound of the Government House, Parel, presented a very lively and gay appearance, when his Excellency Lord Sandhurst gave a treat to the children of different schools in the city. The event, which was looked upon by the children with a good deal of interest, proved to be a complete success, and the juvenile guests, numbering in all 820, enjoyed it to their hearts' content. For the purposes of various sports and amusements for the children, the whole of the western compound was admirably laid out under the supervision of the Government House Staff. Wonderful performances of Native jugglers and snake-charmers contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the young folks, who watched the various tricks and dexterity of the conjurors with admiration and pleasure. His Excellency's Band was in attendance, and played selections of music. Several merry-go-rounds were erected in different parts of the compound, and the children enjoyed the use of them immensely. The children came from the following schools:—Parel Convent School, 88; Bombay Scottish Orphanage; 70, B. B. and C. I. Railway School, Parel, 86; St. Mary's Institute (Boarders), 247; John Connon High School, 130; and Scottish High School, Byculla, 175; and children of H. E. the Governor's Bandsmen, 24. In response to the invitations issued by his Excellency, several ladies were also present. About 3-30 p.m., the children of the Scottish Orphanage, attended by their teachers and matrons, entered the compound through the westerly gate. They marched in rows five and six into the compound and then dispersed to play. They were shortly after followed by the boarders of the St. Mary's Institute. These juveniles like a regiment of soldiers, marched into the compound through the southern gate in columns of five, headed by a band, playing the march. The children from other schools arrived in quick succession and in a short time, the whole of the western compound resounded with joyful shouts and laughter of juvenile guests, mingled with the beating of drums by conjurors. Rissaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency, was early to receive, and received the guests. About a quarter past 4 o'clock, H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck, Major R. Owen, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, arrived. About a quarter of an hour afterwards his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp, drove in, and was loudly cheered by the juvenile guests. The children then went through an interesting programme of sports, consisting of flat-races, egg-and-spoon races, three-legged races, foot-ball, and tug-of-war. The events were keenly contested, and his Excellency watched them with interest and pleasure. At a quarter past five o'clock, the refreshment bugle sounded, and the boys and girls belonging to each school gathered together in different groups and marched in double rows through the Government House into the eastern compound, where refreshments were served up on the terrace. The tables were arranged in different groups, each group having a board, bearing the name of the school. The guests sat down to their respective tables. After partaking of refreshments, the children were taken into the hall on the ground floor of the Government House, where his Excellency distributed the prizes drawn by lots. The prizes consisted of fancy articles, and as each child carried away his lot, he appeared to be best pleased with it. After this interesting ceremony was over, the children commenced to depart, attended by their teachers and matrons. Amongst those present were his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, his Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, Major R. Owen, Captain Berkley Levett, Surgeon-Major Martin, Rissaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Captain and Mrs. Grantham, Miss Vidal, Mrs. O. V. Muller, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. and Miss Bowen, Mrs. Chitty, and Mrs. Hatch.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, who, though delicate in appearance, is in reality exceedingly strong, has taken to athletics in earnest, and aims to emulate the strong men and women of the music hall. She plays with enormous dumb-bells as other ladies might with balls of silk, and can lift a man with one hand. It is said that on one occasion, when a great iron column fell down across a man and there was a general rush for levers and assistance, the Archduchess gave the mass a heave which enabled the man to be drawn from under it. This athletic Archduchess is the daughter of the titular Grand Duke of Tuscany, and wife of the Archduke Charles Etienne.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy is timed to arrive in Dehra Dun on the morning of April 4th, and will stay at Captain Turner's residence in the Bodyguard Lines. The Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, under Major Leslie Rogers, will escort his Excellency into the station.

As the steamer for Africa leaves Calcutta two days ahead of the time originally fixed, we regret to have to state that Mark Twain is obliged to abandon all his engagements after Rawalpindi, where his last lecture in India will be delivered. He was to have gone straight to Calcutta on Sunday, and will thus be compelled to leave Umballa, Meerut and Delhi, out of his programme. This announcement will cause much disappointment, but the most disappointed person is Mark Twain himself, as we happen to know, the one circumstace in connection with his Indian tour which has caused him annoyance and regret is the changes of programme which indisposition in the first instance and now the vagaries of the steamship companies have forced on him.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a small committee to inquire into the grievances of the planters in Southern India as represented by their Association. Mr. Mackworth Young will probably be president, and the Madras Government and the Planters' Association will each be represented.

The attack on Mr. Casson in the Tochi Valley seems to have been the act of a stray *ghazi*, as no tribal disturbances are reported from that quarter. The Waziris and Dauris are quiet, and the Tochi garrison have simply to be on the alert for fanatics who always appear from time to time when new frontier posts are established.

Last week's Season Reports state that the rain in Eastern Bengal and Orissa did much good to the crops, especially in the Patna and Dacca districts. More rain is wanted for the crops in the ground and for the preparation of the land for the autumn rice crops. Rain fell in eight districts of the Punjab, but more is wanted. Scarcity is making itself felt in parts of Rajputana. Four thousand persons are on relief works in Marwar and 1,600 in Merwara.

Some years ago the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, reserved two Civil Surgeoncies in the Punjab for native Assistant Surgeons of merit and ability. Last year the officers holding these posts were appointed Uncovenanted medical officers. One of them died last month, and some delay has occurred in permanently filling up the vacancy. Two or three Assistant Surgeons in the Punjab have already qualified themselves for responsible employ by undergoing a courtse of training in Great Britain, and the more encouragement Government can give to this commendable tendency the better.

The revised set of District Gazetteers of the Punjab appear apace, the latest produced being one for the Sialkot district by Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith. With the two exceptions of the sections dealing with the ancient history of the district, and some paragraphs relating to the early history of the Sialkot city, the present edition has been entirely re-written, and is, therefore, quite up to date. As is generally the case with such publications, as far as the general reader is concerned at any rate, the chapter on "The People" is the most interesing part of the book; and having been closely connected for some seven years with the recent settlement of the district, Captain Dunlop-Smith is able to make the most of the subject. A list of the more common popular proverbs, arranged on the system of Mr. Maconchie's collection of Punjab Proverbs, form a very curious and interesting appendix to the volume.

The cost of doubling the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Ranaghat to Poradaha will be Rs. 27,33,000, sanction for which expenditure has been granted by the Secretary of State.

Colonel Gracy, Director-General of Railways, returns from Uppear Burma this week on completion of his tour in the country through which the first section of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway are to pass.

The extra pension of £100 per annum due to the Madras establishment of the Indian Medical Service for the year 1896-97 has been allotted to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel N. Rice, who will retire on 1st April next.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. H. Farmer, A. M. S., doing duty at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, proceeds to Agra and does duty at the Station Hospital there.

Captain Berkeley is posted temporarily to Ajmere, vice Mr. Cobb, on the latter acting as Commissioner in place of Mr. Martindale, who proceeds on furlough.

Surgeon-Colonel Massy, Civil Surgeon, Jhelum proceeds on leave to Europe immediately. He will probably not return to India. Dr. Massy has been in civil employment in the Punjab for 29 years.

Captain Elliott, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, was with his escort attacked by Waos tribesmen on March 9th. Measures of reprisal were undertaken, in the course of which two villages were burnt and a sepoy was killed.

A memorial has been addressed to the Board of Revenue, L. P., by the Indian merchants trading in opium in Hongkong, relative to the alleged discovery of coal in opium chests shipped to Hongkong, from Calcutta. A similar complaint was made about two years ago, but the coal in that case was found to be American anthracite, none of which has ever come to India, proving that the fault did not lie upon this side of the Bay. The Board of Revenue is engaged in investigating the present complaint.

The scheme for the redistribution of troops on the North-West frontier will probably be held over for consideration for some weeks to come, as it will affect not only the location of the Frontier Force, but also the limits of existing District Commands. If any changes are to be made, they should be on lines which will be permanent ones, for the occupation of Chitral, the Malakand, the Tochi Valley and Wano has completely changed the old strategical position on the border.

The weekly Report on the state of the weather and crops says that some rain has fallen, but more is much needed throughout India. In the distressed districts in the North-Western Provinces on less than 56,600 persons are now on relief works, and over 11,000, most of whom are young children and dependants of relief workers, are receiving gratuitous relief; 1,500 persons in Bundelkhund and 459 in Goona are on relief works, while nearly 7,000 are in the same condition in Rajputana, 4,000 being reported from Marwar alone.

The Viceroy gave a farewell dinner to Sir Alexander Miller and Sir Henry Brackenbury on Friday. In proposing their healths, his Excellency remarked upon the great changes which had taken place in the Executive Council since he had assumed office. Only two of the Members who were originally in the Council when he came to India would be left next month, the Commander-in-Chief, an Extraordinary Member, and Sir James Westand as Financial Member. Lord Elgin referred in felicitous terms to the services rendered to the State by the two Members of Council who were about to vacate office. Sir Alexander Miller and Sir Henry Brackenbury responded to the toast, and a Chapter of the Star of India was afterwards held at which the Viceroy invested Sir Henry Brackenbury with the K.C.S.I.

Letters from Bokhara state that the Shah returned there from his tour to St. Petersburg on February 1st. His return was made the occasion for a general largess in the city.

The other day the Shahzada Habibulla reported that the Kathul Jail, which is just at present unusually crowded, was consuming 60 maunds of wheat daily, whereupon his Highness promptly ordered some of the prisoners to be released.

It is reported from Burma that the Chief Civil Officer of the Northern Shan States, who is touring in the extreme eastern Trans Salween Districts, met with some opposition on the 9th instant from some of the unfriendly Waos tribe, who blocked the main road leading into their country and, taking refuge in the dense forest, fired upon the escort, hitting two men. The military escort returned the fire, but the loss of Waos is not yet known. The fighting appears to have taken place on the way to the village of Khawng-Leng. If further trouble is anticipated, reinforcements will be sent out from Lashio, which is the head-quarters of the Military Police force of the district. The Waos have not been visited before this, and therefore probably resent the present tour of the Political Officers into their country.

The Court Edict ordering all ladies to wear foreign costume has, says the *Japan Gazette*, long fallen into desuetude. Ridicule killed it. "An inaccurate knowledge of European dress, accompanied by an occasional derangement of garments, damned a fashion already doomed for lack of taste. In the raiment which was evolved through centuries of feminine caprice, and desire to charm, a Japanese woman always appears tastefully arrayed, and if stateliness is rare, gracefulness is never lacking. And in skilful combinations of complex colours Japanese women display a matchless taste. The experiment of European clothes has now been acknowledged to be a ghastly failure. A Japanese woman cannot wear frocks without losing half her charm, and there is no compensation in an accession of dignity, for that is not assured. Sensibly enough, the women have returned to their *obi* and *kimono*. The ladies have wisely returned to their own attire. Why do not the men also admit that European constitutional forms are no more becoming to Japanese politics than are corsets to Japanese ladies' figures? It has been cynically said that every nation has the Government it deserves. But surely Japan deserves a better system of government than the present mockery of a Parliament."

The annual Sanitary report contains a summary of the researches by Dr. D. D. Cunningham into the physiological action of snake-venoms and the alleged remedial effects of various methods of treatment for cases of snake-bite. As to the former the conclusions arrived at are that snake-poisons may be classed under two heads cobra-venom representing one and daboia-venom the other. There are varieties in such, but they differ in quality not in kind. Briefly it may be said that the poison of the cobra induces such changes in the blood as to render it unfit to meet the respiratory requirements of the system: death is really a process of slow suffocation. Daboia-venom acts directly on the nerve centres, causing violent convulsions ending in speedy death, and it also induces septic changes in the blood. It is obvious then the same remedy could not be effective in each case, and anyone who claims to have discovered a single remedy for snake-bite generally must be at once put out of court. Dr. Cunningham has experimented with various remedies and he finds them all ineffective. Muller has advocated the use of salts of strychnia, but we are told that the experimental results in Calcutta were of precisely the same character as those arrived at in 1893 and demonstrated conclusively that Muller's treatment is absolutely valueless even when conducted with his own syringe and his own solutions. Further, it was proved that there is no true physiological antagonism between the action of cobra-venom and strychnia; and that viper-venom also has no antagonistic action, but actually produces nervous symptoms almost precisely identical in character with those arising under the influence of strychnia. As to chloride of gold and hypo-chlorite of lime, advocated by Calmette, the experiments demonstrated that neither of these have any general remedial action whatever, and that when applied locally to the actual wound their action is so limited that it is only able to conflict with very minute lethal doses of venom. It would appear then that as far as we have got at present no remedy is forthcoming for snake-bite, and that the turniquet and the surgeon's knife alone can be trusted to save life—always provided that they can be applied speedily, or that the site of the wound permits of their effective use.

The announcement this week of a marriage between Duc Patrice MacMahon de Magenta and Princesse Marguerite d'Orleans appears to have caused some astonishment in Royalist circles in Paris. By this alliance the second daughter of the Duc de Chartres will accept a title conferred by Napoleon III. upon Marshal MacMahon, the father of her affianced husband. Marriage continues to draw Imperialist and Monarchist groups together. In the present instance the Duc d'Orleans, who was at one time engaged to his cousin, has formally given the customary legal consent to the union in a personal interview with Prince Henry d'Orleans at Brussels. The Irish MacMahons who came over with James II., were naturalised in 1699. The bridegroom-elect distinguished himself in the late Madagascar campaign, in the course of which he was mentioned in the despatches. He commands the 8th Battalion of Foot Chasseurs. He is forty-one years of age. The Princess Marguerite was born on Jan. 25, 1860. Her eldest sister is Princess Waldemar of Denmark. The wedding will, it is anticipated, take place in the middle of April.

The German Emperor, it is now pretty certain, will not come to Cowes this year. A Vienna correspondent learns that his Majesty and the Empress, and part of their family are about to visit the Austrian Riviera, as they did two years ago. Countess Henkel Donnersmark, who has built a splendid villa in the old Venetian style at Abbazia, has placed it at the disposition of the Emperor, who accepted it on condition that the Empress was well enough to undertake the long journey.

A remarkable letter of Lord Beaconsfields' has been published for the first time in the new Life of Lady Blessington. "This golden autumn," he writes in 1836, "ought to have cured us all. I myself, in spite of the sunshine, have been a great invalid. Indeed, I know not how it is, but I am never well save in action, and then I feel immortal. I am ashamed of being 'nervous.' Dyspepsia always make me wish for a civil war."

The Rev. Alexander Stewart, LL.D., writing in the "Nether Lochaber" column of the *Inverness Courier* of the 13th December, 1895, says: "Thomas de Quincey somewhere tells how on one occasion he took up a book to read late at night, and became so absorbed in the contents that it was two hours past his usual bedtime before he could lay it down, 'than which,' he adds, 'there could be no better proof that I found it extraordinarily interesting.' Very much the same was our case a few nights ago, when, after supper, we took up a loosely stitched volume of the proof sheets of all that has as yet been printed of the *History of the Frasers* by our friend the famous clan historian, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Inverness. We have had occasion more than once to speak in very high terms of Mr. Mackenzie's history of his own clan, and of the Clan Macdonald and

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

On Saturday, at the Novelty Theatre, Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee Mehta, a member of Fowler's Phrenological Institute of London, delivered an instructive lecture on "Phrenology and the Importance of its Study" before a large audience, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of all classes of the community. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., presided.

Mr. Mehta, who was very warmly received, in introducing the lecturer, said it was with considerable reluctance he had consented to preside at the gathering; because he thought it would be considered an audacity on his part to preside at a lecture with the subject of which he had not the slightest acquaintance. He might say, however, he was tempted to consent, because the lecturer belonged to a somewhat numerous tribe of people, called "Mehtas," to which he (the chairman) also belonged. In this country the Mehtas played an important part in all spheres of life among Parsees as well as Hindus, and were engaged in mental pursuits. (Cheers.) Mr. Jamsetjee Mehta was going that evening to deliver a lecture on a mental subject; and it was perhaps fitting that a Mehta should preside at the meeting and encourage the undertaking of his namesake. (Applause.)

In the course of this lecture, Mr. Jamsetjee M. Mehta said that he must at once admit that he was not a practical student of the science. But he had been studying the subject for the last three years, and had pretty nearly mastered the principles of phrenology. The words of the Delphic oracle "know thyself" should be the motto of all. The most speedy method of knowing ourself is to study phrenology, the science of the mind. It is a system of philosophy of the human mind founded on the philosophy of the brain. It points out the relations between particular developments and forms of the brain and their corresponding manifestations of the mind. It discloses the natural talents and proclivities of persons from the forms, sizes, etc., of the organs of their heads. It teaches that one organ of the head indicates justice, another appetite, a third parental love, and so on. It consists of three fundamental truths—(1) That the mind is composed of innate and independent faculties; (2) that each faculty acts by means of a particular portion of the brain called its organ; and therefore the brain consists of as many organs as the mind does of faculties; and (3) that these organs are larger or smaller in proportion as their corresponding mental powers are stronger or weaker. Physiology of temperaments is also connected with phrenology, so attention to physiology in prosecuting the study of phrenology is important. He went on to show that the mind is capable of performing different functions at the same time, that different individuals possess mental faculties in different degrees of developments, that the phenomena of dreaming could not be the result of the operation of a single entity, that partial insanity is at variance with the idea, and that the mind is a single faculty. These four arrangements were abundantly sufficient to establish the truth that the mind is composed of innate and independent faculties, that it is not an indivisible entity. First, seeing, hearing, feeling, etc., are mental operations, yet that each has its origin in the brain, and that it is performed by means of it, is demonstrated by the facts, that whenever the nerve, which connects its organ with the brain, is severed, that function is suspended. Now, since a part of the mental operations is performed by a part of the brain, we should by a logical induction infer that the remaining mental operations are performed by the remaining parts by the brain, for nature operates by general laws, not by piece-meal fractions. An inflammation of the brain influences the mind, producing a derangement of its faculties whereas inflammations of no other parts of the body produce such effects. The lecturer then proceeded to demonstrate that power and strength of the mental faculties are in the proportion to the size of the organs of the brain, by which they are manifested, and vice versa. It is a principal to apparent and familiar to require proof, that, other conditions being equal, size is always the measure of power, who would agree that a small rope is as strong as a large one made alike from the same material? Forty-three faculties have up to this time been discovered. They are divided into seven classes—(1) The social groups which constitute man, a social and domestic being; (2) selfish propensities which lead man to make provision for his wants and asserts and define his rights; (3) moral sentiments which constitutes man, a moral and accountable being; (4) self-perfecting group, which supply the love of the beautiful in nature and art; (5.) perceptive faculties. These relate to the properties and qualities of external objects; (6) intellectual faculties. These enable us to treasure up and communicate fact and give the idea of duration in time and harmony in sound; and (7) reflective or reasoning faculties. These contrive, invent, and originate ideas adopted to the first principles or laws of things. These are so located that their position aids their end. Thus the social groups are placed in the base of the brain, where they can subserve their purpose to the best possible advantage. After some further remarks the lecturer concluded by thanking his Honourable namesake for doing him the honour of presiding at his maiden speech.

At the close of the lecture, Dr. H. K. Tavaria addressed the meeting on the importance of the subject they had before them, and related some of his personal experiences in making himself acquainted with it when he was in England. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, who remarked facetiously that, in order to complete an intellectual group, it would have been a fitting thing if a third Mehta had risen up to propose the vote. (Laughter.) Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, spoke very highly of his valuable services to his country. Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "American" in the views he expresses regarding the inadequacy of our Municipal Fire Brigade for dealing with large fires promptly. In my opinion it is absolutely necessary to double the existing number of fire-engine stations and apparatus generally throughout the length and breadth of the town. The Municipality might defer the tilling in of the Babula tank for the purposes of a park, and instead thereof purchase a few more engines of the "Greenwich" type from Messrs. Mereweather, of London, and, further, they might also lay a few more water mains and hydrants in the city, which would be better than throwing away public money on improvements of doubtful utility. As an instance of this, I may mention that there is not a single hydrant in the road at the rear of the long row of premises commencing at Teacher's and ending with the National Bank buildings; neither is there one in the road at the rear of the late Stores building. Had there been one, the Dockyard engine would not have had to draw on the Secretariat tanks for its water-supply, and, no doubt, would have worked more efficiently with a hydrant within reach. It it exceedingly gratifying to know that the Telegraph Office with its timbered verandahs and kerosine oil lamps is so well equipped to deal with an outbreak of fire. It seems they need such safeguards as an extra precaution against fire there. Most of the public buildings in Bombay lack a means of putting out fires on the roof, and for this purpose they should be supplied with high-pressure tanks. In the case of two of them, the Secretariat and High Court, there would be no difficulty in doing so at a small cost to the authorities, as both these buildings are provided with centre towers which are practically useless in their present state. I believe there are three public buildings in Bombay without a custodian at night, the Municipal Offices, the Public Works Offices, and the University Hall and Library. I trust this may catch the eye of our Municipal fathers, and that steps will be taken to make us secure in our homes at night.—Yours, &c.,

March 19. CITIZEN.

THE KHANDALLA WATER TANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The population of Khandalla depends for its water-supply mainly upon the lake near the Railway bridge, divided by the catch-siding running through it. Dhobis and others use the smaller tank, which is on a somewhat lower level, for washing clothes. The villagers bathe in it, and cattle are freely allowed to wallow therein—thus rendering the water extremely foul. A culvert under the catch-siding connects this basin with the larger tank which, according to the notice put up, is reserved for drinking purposes. This latter tank is not contaminated at present, but will be later on when the first monsoon showers fill the smaller tank, and drive the impurities into the bigger tank through the open culvert. This, I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the authorities, should if possible be prevented in the interests of the public health of this hill sanitarium, if the smaller or fouled tank cannot be permanently isolated by closing the culvert, either because from its nearness to the rising ground at the foot of the adjoining hill, it serves as a feeder to the principal tank, or for some other reasons. The rank vegetable growth in the latter tank would also seem to require removal.—Yours, &c.,

Khandalla, March 20. A. R. T.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DHORAJEE.

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Yesterday, at about noon, a disastrous fire broke out in the compound of the Ginning Factory at Dhorajee, and consumed nearly all the heaps of kuppas, lying around the factory building. The kuppas burnt were said to have been of the value of nearly two lakhs of rupees. Their owners tried their utmost to extinguish the fire, but could not succeed for want of water. Men were employed to throw dust over the burning heap to extinguish the flames.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

A BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

PURSHOTUMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS VS. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

There can be no doubt that if the case be treated according to the English law the result would be the same. The general rule of law is clear, that a man may by an absolute contract bind himself to perform things which subsequently become impossible, and in default he will have to pay damages for the non-performance of his agreement. The exceptions to this general rule will all be found to be contracts in which the law implies exceptions and conditions which are not expressed. The whole question is what the original contract was, and whether it was a contract with or without a condition. (See Bramwell, B., in Robinson vs. Davison, L. R. 6, Exch. 269, at page 277.) Where the event is of such a character that it cannot reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the contracting parties, when the contract was made they will not be held bound by general words which though large enough to include, were not used with reference to the possibility of the particular contingency which afterwards happens. It is on this principle that the act of God is in some cases said to excuse the breach of a contract. This is in fact an inaccurate expression, because when it is an answer to a complaint of an alleged breach of contract, what is meant is that it was not within the contract. (See per Hannen, J., in Baily vs. De Crespigny, L. R. 4, Q. B., 180, at p. 185.) An apt illustration of this principle, and one peculiarly applicable to the present case, is to be found in re Arthur. Arthur vs. Wynne (L. R. 14, Ch. D., 603). There by a marriage settlement a husband covenanted on or before a certain date to insure his life. He took no steps till just before that date, when his health had become so bad that he was unable to effect an insurance. The question was whether he was relieved from the obligation to insure or pay damages. The M. R., Sir G. Jessel, said (p. 609): "It is said that the man's health may fail to such an extent, as it did here, that no insurance office will take the risk. Can I say that such an event was excluded from the contract? Can I say that it cannot be reasonably supposed to have been within the contemplation of the contracting parties? It does appear to me, looking at the whole settlement, though the parties may not have actually had in contemplation the very event which has happened, you cannot say that it cannot reasonably be supposed to have been in their contemplation." The same remarks apply here. Though the parties may not have actually had in contemplation the possibility of Kamlavanti declining to marry when she reached the marriageable age (such possibility as a young lady in that position ever asserting any wishes of her own has apparently never been contemplated), we cannot say that it cannot reasonably be supposed to have been in contemplation. The fact is that such an idea would have been dismissed at once with the thought that a father could of course induce his daughter to be married at the proper time. A contract of a father to give his daughter in marriage is analogous to the contract of a father apprenticing his son and binding himself for the performance by his son of all and every covenant on his part. It is undeniable" (said Blackburn, J., in delivering the judgment of the Court in Taylor vs. Caldwell, 3 B. and S., 826, at page 836) "that if the apprentice dies within the seven years, the covenant of the father that he shall perform his covenant to serve for seven years is not fulfilled, yet surely it cannot be that an action would be against the father?" Yet the only reason why it would not is that he is excused because of the apprentice's death. In Boast vs. Firth (Law Report 4, C. P., 1) this principle was further illustrated. There the action for breach of an apprenticeship's dead the father pleaded that his son was by permanent illness, happening after the making of the indenture prevented from serving the plaintiff during all the term. It was held that this was a good defence, and that both parties must have known and contemplated at the time of entering into the contract that the performance of the service was dependent on the son's continuing in a condition of health to make it possible for him to render them. But I cannot find any apprenticeship case in which a father or guardian was relieved from his obligation on the ground that his son or ward was unwilling to serve as contracted. In Kashalelal vs. Bagwan (1 Bom. 155) plaintiff sued his bride Krishni and her uncles to recover from the uncles damages for loss of character in the case by their breaking of a marriage contracted between him and Krishni The Judge of the Surat Adawlat passed a decree declaring the contract good and valid, and demanded security of the uncles that they would not marry Krishni, who was then under their guardianship, to any other person. This was affirmed by the Sadar Court. The decree was resisted by the uncles, Krishni positively refusing to marry plaintiff, and the uncles preferring the sacrifice of the penalty entered into in the Zilla Court. The Sadar Adawlat consulted its law officer, who replied that a betrothal pronounced valid by the caste cannot be set aside, and the woman on refusal to celebrate the marriage should be compelled by the caste, in whatever manner they think proper, to consummate it, and orders should be given to the caste for the purpose. Before this "Kashba" was given Krishni was clandestinely married to some one else and the caste having been examined declared this last marriage legal. So the Sadar Adawlat left the plaintiff to seek redress if he choose, letting him find out the proper course of himself; he had already received the damages sued, for Rs. 1,183, and all costs and the amount of the penalty bonds was carried as a fine to account of Government. This is the only case which I can find in which plaintiff's unwillingness to marry the plaintiff is recited. Whether the decision would in all its details be now considered an authority may be questionable; but there is no trace of a suggestion that the bride's unwillingness to marry the plaintiff could ever deprive the plaintiff of his right to recover damages from the lady's guardians, who were responsible for the contract of betrothal. It may be in the course of time that in some castes a father when contracting to give his daughter in marriage will insert a condition that at the time of the marriage his daughter shall be willing to solemnize the same. In the present state of things such a condition cannot be implied and thus on the main point my decision must be against the contention raised for the defendant. The other points can be disposed of briefly. It is contended that defendant has not broken the contract; the plaint assumes that the contract of betrothal is still in force according to the plaintiff's evidence. Defendant has still a "locus penitentiæ" till May next. How then can plaintiff's sue for damages? The answer to that is that plaintiff's willingness to be married to Kamlavanti at any time before the end of next Vysak does not disentitle him to damages, seeing that Kamlavanti has declared her unwillingness to be married to plaintiff then, and defendant has declared that he cannot compel her to change her mind. This is practically a repudiation of the betrothal; and as pointed out by Green, J., in Umed Kika's case (supra) in such cases as shown by the instances quoted from Borrodaile's reports, the Sadar Adawlat directed the betrothal or promise of marriage to be carried into effect, and decreed that if it was not carried into effect within a certain limited period, the defendant should pay a certain sum by way of damage. Since the decree in Umed Kika's case the court has refused to decree specific performance in cases of betrothal and that doubtless is the reason why there is no prayer for specific performance in the present plaint. Then it was contended that the plaint did not disclose any breach of contract except as to the marriage of Kamlavanti when she attained the age of twelve. But the plaint discloses the correspondence between the parties long after Kamlavanti reached that age, and the knowledge of defendant when opening his case stated that he relied also on the custom of the caste that betrothed girls were married between the age of twelve and fifteen. It was also argued that plaintiff's suit was unnecessary, for it was open to plaintiff to put an end to the contract, and defendant had always expressed his willingness that this should be done. So the plaintiff was not obliged to come to the court for relief: indeed, according to the correspondence between the parties, plaintiff had himself put an end to the contract. On the other hand it must be remarked that defendant always contended before suit that if the plaintiff put an end to the contract he would do so "at his own" risk. Defendant "now" expresses his willingness that plaintiff should take back the "palla" and presents; but he did not say so before. It was always open to the plaintiff before suit to give defendant the opportunity of performing the contract. Even now he only prays that the contract may be declared to be no longer binding, provided that defendant is not willing to perform his agreement before the end of next Vysak. To the argument that there has been no repudiation before the time for performance has arrived, and that damages cannot be awarded for a future wrong (Dreyfus vs. Peruvian Guano Co., L. R. 42, Ch. D., 342, at pages 333 and 342), the answer is no doubt in the case just quoted it was ruled that, where there has been no wrong done, Lord Cairn's act confers no power to give damages. Lord Justice Bowen said that "the only weapon with which the Court is armed by virtue of the section (section 2 of Lord Cairn's) Act is to award damages to a party injured, which must, I think, mean damages where damages have arisen, and it does not mean where damages have arisen in the ordinary sense of the term as known to lawyers, I am of opinion that the Court has no power to give damages." Here there is no question of Lord Cairn's Act. This court as pointed out before, has decreed that if a betrothal or promise of marriage is not carried into effect within a certain limited period, the defendant should pay a certain sum by way of damages. Here the position of the parties is this. Plaintiff says: I am twenty-four years old, and anxious to be married: it is no answer to say that I, even as a bachelor, can adopt a son: I am entitled to perform the duty which is imposed on every Hindu Grihastha of being married. If I am not married before the end of next Vysak, I shall (owing to the Sinhasth year) have to wait for eighteen months more. Kamlavanti before the end of next Vysak will admittedly have passed her fifteenth year: unless defendant with a reasonable time fixes "a day for my marriage with Kamlavanti before the end of next Vysak, he in effect repudiates the contract. In my opinion this position is unassailable; and the principle on which Frost vs. Knight (L. R. 7, Exch. 111.) was decided applies. Defendants attitude towards the plaintiff does constitute a wrong "in presenti," not merely "in futuro," and if defendant will not within reasonable time fix a day for Kamlavanti's marriage with plaintiff the latter is entitled to damages. What those damages should be is a difficult question. The plaint states that if the contract is not carried out the plaintiff will suffer greatly in reputation in his caste. As Mr. Justice Green said in Umed Kika's case, he must necessarily have sustained some damage to his credit and reputation. Having regard to the position of the parties, and to the notorious disinclination which exists to the assertion of such rights in a court of law, something more than a nominal sum must be awarded, though there is no call for anything exemplary. I fix the sum of one thousand rupees, which will include anything given by way of presents; and plaintiff will also be entitled to receive from the Official Trustee the "palla" with the interest which may have accrued. My findings on the issues are:—(1) In the negative; (2) in the negative; (3) in the affirmative; (4) in the affirmative; (5) in the affirmative. He has expressed his willingness; but such expression of willingness is not sufficient: he must perform his contract; (6) no, he is not entitled to force her; (7) in the affirmative; (8) the same as in issue 5; (9) in the affirmative; and (10) Rs. 1,000, and also the "palla." The decree will run that unless defendant do within a fortnight from this date fix a day for the solemnization of the marriage of Kamlavanti with the plaintiff before the end of next Vysak the contract for the said marriage be declared to be no longer binding upon the plaintiff, and in that case that plaintiff do recover from defendant one thousand rupees as damages (the said sum to include all presents given by plaintiff or his family to Kamlavanti or her family in respect of the betrothal), and also be entitled to recover from the Official Trustee the "palla" money with interest. Defendant must pay the plaintiff's costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

A SUIT AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

GULABCHAND MUNELAL AND OTHERS VS. SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

His Lordship delivered Judgment in this case in which the plaintiffs, Hindu Jewellers, prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th May, 1895, and that it may be declared that he is liable to them as the purchaser for the price of certain jewellery, etc. Mr. Starling and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering Judgment, said: The question for consideration in this case is simple—What were the terms of a "jangad" transaction entered into on 23rd March, 1895, between plaintiff and Shamsudin of the one part and defendant of the other part. "Jangad" is given in Wilson's glossary as a Marathi word, meaning "goods, especially cloths, taken from a shop for inspection; memorandum of goods so taken." But the word is clearly not of Marathi origin. Molesworth gives it as Hindustani (in which he includes Arabic and Persian), and says its means "goods taken from a shop to be retained or returned as may suit; also articles of apparel taken for a tailor or clothier to sell for him." The same word is found in Gujerathi. Narmadashankar describes it (translation) as "neither paid nor received, bargain not struck, but that which is handed over for seeing or for custody. Jangad goods can be given to receivers." Jangad is a term which is kept after fixing the price, after the fixed time the sale becomes 'sahi (valid).' The rendering in the dictionaries of Naoroji Fardonji and Shapurji is to the same effect—viz., goods taken without definitive settlement of purchase, to be obtained or returned as may after examination suit the purchaser. It is thus clear that a common meaning of the word "jangad" answers to what is know in England as sale on trial or approval. In such cases the same rules would apparently hold good in India as in England, viz. there is no sale till the approval is given, either expressly or by implication, resulting from keeping the goods beyond the time allowed for trial. The mere failure to return the goods within the time specified for trial makes the sale absolute. (Benjamin on Sale, fourth edition, pp. 592-593; Contract Act, section 78.) In the present case the sale will be when the transaction in question was treated by the plaintiff as in the above sense, i. e., sale on approval. Defendant fully admits that it was a "jangad" transaction, but he pleads that the goods were merely handed over for approval, the contract being that if defendant approved of the goods he should make an offer for them. The question is—Which view of the transaction is correct. The facts are these. On 22nd March, 1895, plaintiff, who had on 13th March previous received the goods in question (pair of diamond armlets and a diamond necklace) from Benares and entered them in the books as of the value of Rs. 60,000, was sent by Shamsudin (defandant's Bombay jeweller) in company with Sorabjee, a broker, to show the goods to defendant. Sorabjee says that defendant took the goods and then but did not examine them. Defendant says that he did not even look at the goods. However that may be, it is evident that defendant refused to seriously consider the question whether he should be the purchaser of the goods with out seeing Shamsudin, his own jeweller in whom he had great confidence, and he told plaintiff and Sorabjee to bring Shamsudin. Accordingly the next day (23rd March) plaintiff went with Shamsudin and Sorabjee to see defandant. The result of the interview was that defendant kept the goods on approval, and by his instructions a receipt was drafted and copied out, which ran as follows: "Received from Mr Jugal Keshoo Balkishan, through Mr. A. Shamsudin, the following ornaments:—(Then follows description of the ornament). The owner asks rupees fifty thousand for the above two ornaments, which have been received on approval and are returnable within one month and fifteen days. Rs. 50,000.—(Sd.) R. A. Willis, Agent for Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E. "It is manifest from the evidence of plaintiff, Shamsudin, and Sorabjee that they treated the transaction as an ordinary "sale on approval." Shamsudin gave his evidence well, and as he is a man who has nothing to gain by losing defendant's valuable custom, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe him. He says: "I told plaintiff the details of the ornaments had been written in the receipt, and his last price and the time, one and a-half month, and if the ornaments were not returned within that time he would be paid the Rs. 50,000." Further he deposed: "Defendant said he wanted to purchase the ornaments and asked me to value them. Defendant said plaintiff wanted Rs. 60,000, and he asked me to settle the price. . . That is, he told me to ask plaintiff the lowest price he would take." It is evident that there was a haggling about the price. Sorabjee says that on the first day defendant said Shamsudin should be brought to get the price settled, and that on the next day when Shamsudin came there was haggling with the usual business with the hands under a cloth. On the other hand, defendant's description of the interview is totally different. He says: "I said I would take the jewellery jangad, but did not like the responsibility as I was going to Hyderabad that evening. Shamsudin said there would be no harm. Then came the question of price, i. e., of what price it should be taken as jangad, viz., if the jewellery was approved, then the price was to be fixed after due enquiry. I said I would not take the responsibility supposing the thing was lost. I said 'You must name some figure.' Plaintiff said 'I want Rs. 60,000 to be put down as a moderate price.' Shamsudin said 'Why; the jewellery is not worth more than Rs. 40,000.' After talking between Shamsudin and the plaintiff, Shamsudin said 'Put down Rs. 50,000.' Then I sent for my head-clerk, and told him to count all the jewels and make out a receipt. I dictated the receipt. Then I said 'Let us clearly understand that this is the price asked by the plaintiff, but I don't agree to it.' Accordingly I dictated the words in the receipt 'Owner asks Rs. 50,000.' I then sent the receipt to Mr. Willis with a message through my clerk that he should look at the receipt, and if it did not unduly commit me to anything he was to sign. The receipt was brought back signed." The question is—Is this story credible? In the first place it is remarkable that, if defendant was so cautious about not committing himself, dictating the receipt in language purposely chosen, sending a special message to his European agent (which by the way Mr. Willis and the clerk say was never sent), it should not have been clearly recited in the receipt that the extent of liability was that, if within the period fixed he approved of the goods, then he was to be at liberty to make an offer for them. Again, it is clear from the terms of the written statement in the cross-examination of plaintiff and his witnesses by defendant's counsel, that defendant could not have told his legal advisers that at the interview of 23rd March he expressly said to plaintiff and Shamsudin that he did not agree to the price Rs. 50,000, or that that sum was named as a nominal figure, or that there was any question as to what should be paid should the jewellery be lost. The plea in the written statemen is simply:—"There was no discussion on whatever as to price or value of the said jewellery and the defendant made no enquiry or estimate as to its value, nor did he ever agree, nor was it ever suggested that he should agree to pay the sum which the said plaintiff chose to name as the sum he was asking for the said jewellery. If the defendant had agreed to purchase the articles the price would have been afterwards discussed, and if agreed on contract for purchase would have been made." This is very different from the direct allegations now made by defendant. I am satisfied that there was a discussion as to the price or value of the said jewellery. That is why defendant insisted on his own man Shamsudin being present. Shamsudin did name the sum at which he valued the ornaments and did discuss the price, the result of such discussion being that the lowest price plaintiff agreed to take was Rs. 50,000. If all the discussion was merely to fix a nominal value in case one or both of the ornaments should be lost owing to defendant's negligence, then a value would most probably have been affixed to each, or if the loss of one would spoil the set this would have been stated and the purpose for which the sum was stated would have been recited. Defendant's counsel laid great stress on the fact that the receipt says, "'The owner asks' Rs. 50,000 for the above two ornaments which have been received on approval." But these words taken with the evidence of Shamsudin clearly establish, in my opinion, the fact that the sum of Rs. 50,000 was after discussion the lowest price which the seller was willing to take. Surely in any ordinary case of "sale on approval" the price named by the seller is the lower sum which he will take. If the intending purchaser after examination does not approve of the goods he actually returns them to the seller. If the result of his examination is a qualified approval he returns them with an intimation that he is not prepared to buy the goods at the lowest price named, and it would then be for the purchaser to consider whether he could possibly come down in his price. But a "jangad," transaction, with a notification of the sellers price, and a limit of time fixed, must, in the absence of any satisfactory evidence establishing further terms between the parties be taken as an ordinary "sale on approval." Defendant has pleaded that he was on 23rd March, 1895, very busy and leaving Bombay that night, and thus there was no time for a real examination of the goods and estimation of their true value. This no doubt is partially true; but it is also true that Shamsudin was specially sent for in order to obtain from the seller the lowest price, and that the result of a discussion was that the sum of Rs. 50,000 was fixed as the lowest price. The object of defendant in taking the goods to Hyderabad must have been to show them to members of his family, and of course he would have been able within the time fixed to have had the real estimate of their value made. Before considering which view of the transaction is borne out by the subsequent conduct of the parties mention must be made of a further plea raised by defendant. He says in his written statement that plaintiff agreed to extend the time during which the defendant was to be allowed to keep the jewellery on approval, and stated it would not matter if the jewellery were returned a week or ten days later than the one month and fifteen days. Defendent says that he would have returned the jewellery within one month and fifteen days if it had not been for the agreement and representation made by the plaintiff. Now it is clear from the evidence of Sorabjee and Shamsudin that there was during the discussion as to the limit of time some talk of about 8 or 10 days' grace being allowed beyond the time fixed, and Sorabjee frankly says that he understood the 8 or 10 days' grace was to be allowed whatever period was fixed. Shamsudin says that the mention of 8 or 10 days' grace was made when plaintiff was endeavouring to obtain a short period and defendant was holding out for a longer time, but that when the time was finally fixed to one and-a-half months there was no contract to give any days' grace, and he asserts that days of grace are not generally allowed in "jangad" transactions. There is no evidence that such extension can be claimed as a matter of right, and considering the express terms of the receipt (B) it cannot in my opinion be held that defendant is entitled to claim any extension. Defendant has deposed that it was not till the receipt was ready to be handed over that it struck him about the ten days' grace, and that he then mentioned it and plaintiff agreed to the same. The evidence of the clerk and Bapuji is confused on the point. He says he heard the discussion about the time. "Defendant wanted plaintiffs to give him two months. Plaintiff said he would grant one and a-half months. Defendant then did not want to take the jewellery. Shamsudin pressed him stating that plaintiff would not make any objection to take the jewellery if eight or ten days more were required to return it." In cross-examination he said the conversation about eight or ten days took place after the draft was made, but before the fair copy was written. Then he said the conversation took place after the fair copy of the receipt was made and signed. Whatever may have been the exact time when the matter of some days' grace was mentioned, it is obvious that if it had been a term in the contract, defendant, who says he was anxious not to commit himself would have been careful to insert or get the same added to the receipt (Exhibit B). But there is another point in regard to the alleged eight or ten days' grace, in which defendant in his deposition has gone far beyond his written statement or his instructions to his legal advisers. He deposed that when plaintiff assented to eight or ten days' grace being given, and said he would make no difficulty on that account, he (plaintiff) also asked him (defendants) to get the jewellery sold in Hyderabad, to which he (defendant) agreed. "It was not approved of by my people. If there had been nothing said about eight or ten days' extension, I would have returned the jewellery within the one month and fifteen days. I was engaged trying to sell the jewellery for plaintiff in Hyderabad . . . I cannot exactly say the part of the conversation at which plaintiff asked me to sell the jewellery at Hyderabad. But I am sure of the fact. It was before the receipt was written." (Then it could not have been when plaintiff assented to eight or ten days' grace being given, which according to defendant was after the receipt was written. . . . Ten or fifteen days after our return to Hyderabad I made up my mind not to buy the jewellery. Had not Shamsudin" (now it is Shamsudin not plaintiff) "asked me to sell it in Hyderabad, I would have returned it then. The delay was entirely caused by my endeavour to sell the jewellery. . . . I have told Nanabhai (the clerk) and Mr. Willis that my reason for wanting an extension was that I might sell the ornaments for the plaintiff." As will be shown presently there is not a trace of this in the subsequent correspondence; and the only conclusion at which I can arrive at is that in this particular also defendant's story is not entitled to credit. I now come to consider the subsequent conduct of the parties. The one month and fifteen days expired on the 8th May. On the 14th May defendant sent a deferred telegram to his clerk Nanabhai: "Ask forthwith Shamsudin, jeweller, extend time end June for reply regarding ornaments brought on approval if declines returning with Willis to-morrow wire urgent." There is no mention here or any desire to sell the jewellery for plaintiff in Hyderabad. It is simply a message which might be expected in an ordinary "jangad" transaction. If the seller will not extend the time then the goods will be returned. Nanabhai replied by an urgent telegram on the afternoon of the 14th May: "Time expired 8th May. Shamsudin will consult owner and give reply to-morrow." This he explained by a letter of the same day, in which he stated that he had called on Shamsudin, who referred him to the owner. The owner when I saw him flatly declined to consider any proposal about extension of time, but on the other hand claimed the price of the said ornaments as the time during which they were returnable expired on the 8th instant. I consulted him about the words "the understanding was to ask for any extension of time required" if no definite reply was given within one and a-half months, and that the ornaments were still on approval (the words I have quoted are inconsistent with the supposed contract for eight or ten days' time), but he declined to hear anything further about the matter, and asked me to inform you that he only wanted money now. I then again called on Mr. Shamsudin and also explained to him how the matter stood and further told him that he reduced the period from two months to one and a-half months in the beginning against the will of Sirdar Saheb (defendant). He has after a little conversation called me to-morrow for a definite reply which he will give on consultation with the owner. This was followed by an urgent message from Nanabhai on the 15th May to defendant: "Shamsudin says owner declines either to extent time or receive back ornaments because period expired 8th, requests you to suggest way of settlement." This is explained by Nanabhai's letter of the same date in which describing the further interview with Shamsudin, he writes: "Mr. Shamsudin said that the same story as reported to you yesterday was reported to him by the owner, who had the ornaments in question mortgaged with him by another party, and that in the absence of any reply from you within the time specified it was concluded that the ornaments were approved and kept by you, and the mortgagor was informed accordingly. Under the above circumstances Mr. Shamsudin says that he is at a loss to know what to do, and is prepared to do as you will advise him in the matter in order to arrive at a settlement of the question." The meaning of this last paragraph is obvious. Shamsudin, who is defendant's jeweller, in whom defendant placed much confidence, was anxious not to disoblige defendant, and yet he did not deny that according to the contract the time had expired, and strictly speaking plaintiff was bound to pay for the ornaments. In the meanwhile defendant on receipt of Nanabhai's urgent telegram of the 15th May replied by a deferred telegram of the same date: "Inform Shamsudin at his pressing request reluctantly brought ornaments on approval stipulating exceeding time week he will make no difficulty therefore decline making suggestion unless extension granted otherwise returning ornaments on receiving reply of taking delivery declined I deposit bank at Shamsudin's risk cost as don't recognise owner if he wanted departing agreed terms should have wired accordingly or should do so herewith." This is apparently the telegram of an intending purchaser in a "sale on approval" transaction saying that he had stipulated for "a week" beyond the 8th May, when the one month and fifteen days expired. When he was telegraphing that week expired on that very day (15th May). He realised that plaintiff or Shamsudin might decline delivery of the ornaments which could not reach Bombay till after the 15th May: but he complained that Shamsudin, whom alone he recognised (though the receipt is in the plaintiff's name) should have wired if he wanted to depart from the terms agreed upon. There is no trace of a suggestion that defendant merely wanted an extension of the time in order that he might sell the jewellery in Hyderabad for plaintiff or Shamsudin. There is no suggestion, that he himself required no further time for "approval." The next paper is a deferred telegram from defendant to his agent, Mr. Willis, on the 18th May: "To-day's letter makes no mention deferred wire 15th" (this letter has apparently not been put in); "personally interview Shamsudin ask whether accepts extension or delivery if neither send Crawford's notice saying Shamsudin pressed bringing ornaments, therefore brought approval distinctly stipulating 'few days' delay unobjectionable" (now it is "few days") "amount mentioned receipt was amount owner asked no inquiry made or price fixed by me therefore owner attempt compelling bargain no avail." This is the first mention of the plea that defendant was not bound to pay owner's price if he kept the goods beyond the time agreed upon. This was followed by an urgent telegram from defendant to Mr. Willis on the 19th May: "If Shamsudin refuses extension Boyce starts Monday with ornaments deposit Bank that event delay departure Tuesday personally attend given notice, etc., wire result urgent." On this Mr. Willis wrote on the same day to Shamsudin: "If the extension of time asked for by Sirdar for returning those jewels on approval is not granted he will return them on Tuesday morning. Kindly give me definite reply at once; it is of course useless for your client to imagine the goods are not returnable." "Tuesday," it may be remarked, was the 21st May. The "eight or ten days" expired at the latest on the 18th May. So the offer was to return them beyond the stipulated period, even counting the days' grace, if no extension was granted. It is no answer to say that the plaintiff and Shamsudin were insisting that the time had expired on the 8th May. That would not dispense with the liability of defendant to return the jewels within the period insisted on by him. What plaintiff flatly declined to consider was any proposal for an extension of time. To return to Mr. Willis's note: Shamsudin sent it on to plaintiff with an enquiry saying "as to the ornaments which have been given to Sirdar Saheb by you the period fixed in respect thereof has expired. But those people want to have the period extended, I am sick, therefore I cannot come. Do you please go and see him." The result was an interview on the 20th May between plaintiff and Mr. Willis. The note of the conversation made by the latter run as follows:—"Jugal Keshow stated that he was only a broker as Shamsudin also. That the jewels were subject of mortgage. That the mortgagor claimed to redeem the jewels, but the receipt of Sirdar was shown. That after time had elapsed, the mortgagee claimed credit for amount which was allowed. He afterwards said that Sirdar must keep, but price could be settled if he would make offer. Request by Jugal Keshow. Write to Sirdar and say as the time is over the man refuses to take the goods back. Now he wants Rs. 50,000 and Shamsudin suggests that it should be settled out of court by making some offer. He will press him to accept Sirdar's offer." This note is explained by Mr. Willis's letter of same date to defendant, in which after mentioning an interview with defendant's solicitor, Mr. Crawford, he wrote: "Certainly you ought to tender the jewels back." Jugal Keshow came to see me afterwards and I did my best to settle matters. It all comes to this: they want to sell at some price, and he suggested your making a fair offer and he would try to come to terms. I, therefore, strongly advise you to make an offer, especially as once they can be induced to discuss the price they cannot say the stuff is sold to you at half-a-lakh. Make "fair" offer such as they can discuss, and not too low a one. If the case goes to court it will be tedious, and you don't need to be troubled with litigation now." As defendant in his written statement has raised a plea that the plaintiff had made proposals that the defendant should make an offer for the jewellery, it is only fair that it should be noticed that the conversation between the plaintiff and Mr. Willis was clearly without prejudice to the demand which the plaintiff had made from the first, and that plaintiff was anxious to avoid litigation if possible. As defendant made no offer plaintiff through his solicitors made a demand on 24th May 1895. In reply of the same date defendant through his solicitors stated that when the question of time was discussed it was distinctly stipulated by your client as well as by Shamsudin that in case there should be a delay up to a week or ten days in excess of the time mentioned in the receipt, this should be no ground of objection. As a matter of fact the Sirdar did within the further time thus agreed on communicate with your client through Shamsudin with a view to further extension" It is noteworthy that the further time here mentioned is "a week or ten days," and it is said that the stipulation was made when the question of time was discussed. This is directly contrary to defendant's present deposition and is in accordance with the evidence of Shapurjee and Shamsudin, who say that there was at that stage of the interview some mention of further time. It is also noticeable that in the above letter it is stated that defendant within the further time agreed on had communicated with a view to further extension not that he had tendered the jewellery within the further time or that the only reason why he did not done so was because defendant had announced to him that is would be useless to do so, and had thus dispensed with any tender at all. Another passage to be noticed in this letter runs:—"We understand that the Sirdar's son yesterday offered through Shamsudin to return the ornaments or in alternative offered to endeavour to get them disposed of (this not at present client's figure) time was extended." This is noticeable, because it shows that on 23rd May there was am offer to return the ornaments, and also it was an offer on defendant's part to try and sell the ornaments. That is directly contrary to defenant's present allegation that the only reason all along why he wanted an extension was that he might try and sell the jewels for plaintiff according to the original agreement. In a subs

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MURAT of Havre has succeeded in obtaining "shadow" photographs, or cryptographs, of the Rontgen order from ordinary light by the method of M. Le Bon. In particular he has taken a series of photographs of the inter or of a skate with the light from a petroleum lamp by passing it through metal plates, for example, iron or copper. These plates transform the radiation into what Le Bon calls "black light." The photographs show the interior of the fish layer by layer, as if it had been dissected for the purpose, a result which the Rontgen Rays have not given thus far. Nevertheless M. Le Bon does not think th se "black" rays are identical with the Rontgen rays, for they do not, like the la ter, traverse bodi s such as ebonite. The black rays are not light, for they d not obey the laws of the propagation of light, nor the electrical, since electricity, at least under its are known forms, does not produce the same effects

MM. Lumiere, the well-known French photographers and inventors, have been studying the action of the Rontgen rays on sensitive pl tes. They find that they act on gelatino-bromide plates coloured and made sensitive to the different parts of the spectrum. Plates made sensitive to red, yellow, or green light give the same impression with the Rontgen rays provided they are equally sensitive to white light. In fact, plates of different sensitiveness for white light show a correspon ing sensitiveness for the Rontgen rays. The sensitive film has very little power of absorbing these rays.

According to M. de Heen of Liege, the Rontgen rays emanate from the anode or positive pole, not as has been thought from the cathode or negative pole of the Crooke's vacuum tube. This can be shown by the direction of the rays in passing through a lead screen perforated with holes, and placed between the source and the photographic plate.

Professor W. F. Magie, of Princeton University, has also invented a "cryptoscope" similar to that of Salvioni, and apparently without knowing of the latter. It consists of a tube or box open at one end, and closed at the other with a sheet of black paper coated inside with the phosphorescent barium platino-cyanide. When the observer puts his eye to the open end of the tube, and turns the closed end to the Rontgen rays, these excite the barium platino-cyanide to phosphorescence. The result is that if the rays have traversed a body before falling on the phosphorescen material an image of the body and its interior is observed on the material in light and shade. The phosphorescent plate in fact stands for the photographic plate in Rontgen's original experiment.

Captain Balfour, of H.M.S. Penguin, has taken the deepest soundings on record just east of the Kermadec Islands, in the Pacific (lat. 30deg. 29min. south, and longitude 178.39 west). The cast was one of several taken in what appears to be a depression, and the depth was 5,155 fathoms, or 30,930 feet. The bottom was red clay, consisting of fine matter mixed with pumice, green crystals of angite, and red crystals of pelagonite. The Kermadec Islands are 500 miles north-east of Auckland, N.Z.

Senor Augusto Arcimis has given a scientific account of the great meteor which exploded above Madrid on February 10th last. The day was cloudless, with no wind and a brilliant sun, but about half-past nine in the morning a white cloud-l ke smoke was seen in the south east, and travelling towards the north-west. It was hemispherical, with the round side pointing eastward, and ruddy in the middle. In a few seco ds there was a loud detonation, followed by others lasting two minutes, which shook the houses and broke all the windows in some of them. Apparently it burst at l ast 15 miles above the ground, and at or near the zenith of Madrid. The cloud continued to move onwards after the explosion, gradually dissolving away, but at 3 p.m. was still visible in the east about 20 deg. about the horizon. Senor Arcimis stat s that fragments of the meteor fell near Madrid, and that he possesses one of them. Externally it is a fra ment of a black metalic lustre, stony white inside, but speckled with a metal resembling nickel, a d it w ighs about 100 grains. The meteor was visible from Sierra de Estrella (in Portugal) to Denia, on the Mediterranean, and from Segovia to Aguilas, a distance of 420 miles from east to west, and 240 from north to south.

In "Himmel und Erde," Dr. Carl Muller gives statistics of the destruction of trees by lightning in Germany f om 1870 to 1890, by which it appears that 56 oaks, 20 or 21 firs, 3 or 4 pines where struck, but no beeches. Yet th proportions of the various trees in the German forests are 70 per cent. of beeches, 11 of oaks, 13 of pines, and 6 of firs. Beeches would seem to be practically "immune" from lightning stroke, and therefore a comparatively safe tree to take shelter beneath. Trees standing in wet ground are more liable to the stroke than if they grow in dry soil. Trees rich in fatty matter and resin during summer are less likely to be struck than trees po r in oils. Wood pines, though rich in fat during winter, are poorer in oil s during summer. Living wood is a worse conductor than dead wood, hence trees with dead limbs are more likely to be struck than sound trees.

The planet Venus has long been thought to turn on her axis nes in 23½ hours or thereabout, but lately Schiaparelli maintained that her period of rotation must be 224 days, that is to say, about the period of her revolution round the sun. The moon, we know, revolves round the earth in the same time as she turns round her ax s, hence she always presents the same face to us. Astronomers found it hard to believe that Venus, a planet so like the earth, could have so different a period of rotation. M. Perrotin, the director of the new observatory on the top of Mount Mounier, near Nice, has, however, made some excellent observations, which tend to confirm Schiaparelli's view. He finds that the period of rotation certainly lies between 195 and 224 days.

M. Bertot has given the following method of taking impressions of plants. A sheet of paper is lightly oiled on one side and folded in four. The plant to be impressed is placed in the second fold and pressed so as to receive a slight coating of the oil. It is then placed between two clean sheets of white paper and pressed so as to leave oily impressions of its surfaces on the sheets. These impressions are then dusted with fine black lead, which adheres to the oil, or with coloured pigments to imitate the colour of the plant. A little resin can be mixed with the pigments to fix the colours by exposing the print to heat.

Wampum, the shell beads of the early American Indians, were chiefly made in Long Island and about New York Bay. The common sort, white wampum, was prepared from the shell of the conch or the periwinkle, and the more valuable black or purple wampum from hard clam shells. The making of wampum still goes on at Pascack, New Jersey, and is wholly in the hands of the Campbell family. They alone have the secret of bleaching, softening, and drilling the shells. The conchs are brought in schooners from the West Indies, and only the large st size of clam shells are used. White wampum and "hair pipes" are made from the lip of the conch. These "hair pipes" are hollow cylindrical bea s tapering to both ends, and are made in graduated lengths of one to six inches. They were used to ornament the hair of chiefs by threading it through the holes and securing it with gaudy strings. Black or dark purple wampum was only worn by chiefs and medicine men. It was cut from a part of the clam shell giving the proper hue. The shell is not softened like the conch, as that would spoil the colour, but is cut into sections, and these are trimmed and polished with a "lap," or grindstone, and sand and water. The beads are then washed, dried, and dipped in oil to give them a gloss.

An inventor is having built a machine by which he proposes to revolutionise the present methods of tunnelling, the capacity of the device for "sawing out a tunnel, as claimed, being at the rate of 23 feet a day. The apparatus is described as being 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and with the fourteen horse-power engine which runs it, weighs some 6,300 lbs. The principle is that of a circular saw. Sixty drill points attached to each of two wheels, 4 feet in diameter and 8 inches wide, make 600 revolutions per minute. The points are a half-inch apart, every revolution feeding one-eighth inch, and the enthusiastic inventor declares that it will cut 20 feet of a six by eight tunnel in a day in the hardest rock. The latter, being crushed as fine as wheat grains, is carried to the rear and dumped in a car. The drill points weigh one-fourth of a pound each, last four days, and are kept cool by means of a steady stream of water. Three men are required to run the machine.

One of the most curious natural phenomena, and which has never as yet been explained by the philosophers, is that in reference to the expansion of freezing water. The case of water is a singular exception to the natural laws of expansion by heat and contraction by cold which apply to all other known liquids. When water is freezing it contracts in bulk down to the point where the mercury reaches the reading of 39½ degs. or 7½ degs. above freezing, from which point it slowly expands according to the intensity of cold. No other liquid is known to possess this remarkable property, except that certain metals expand slightly in passing from a liquid to a solid state. But if heat be applied to water after it has cooled down to a temperature of 39½ degs. (the point where it is ready to begin expanding, should a greater degree of cold be applied) it will immediately expand by the universal law. But should we lower the temperature to 32 degs. it will expand by its own special law. Another curious point to be noted here is this—that the amount of expansion is as great in water lowered from 39½ degs. down to 32 degs. as it is in water that has been heated so that the temperature runs up from 39½ degs to 47 degs. These points are certainly odd and worthy of attention and experiment.

STRANGE HISTORY OF A SCRAP OF PAPER.

How a scrap of paper saved a man's life and a woman's happiness is told in the following authentic report, abridged from a much longer narrative of the facts which appeared in the *Sussex Advertiser*, a leading English Newspaper. It must be understood that this is no fictitious romance, but a chain of undoubted facts, verified and confirmed by personal evidence of the accredited representative of a respectable and able newspaper.

Mr. Barber, of Ringmer, near Lewes, is the hero, and his wife the heroine, of this affair, which had its origin in a grave misadventure experienced by Mr. Barber in September, 1894, when he had a stroke of paralysis. A local doctor and consulting physicians were sent for, who pronounced it a hopeless case. "Mr. Barber," said the doctor, "to be frank with you, I don't think you will ever be well again, even though you may be able to walk with sticks." Mr. Barber describes his sufferings as having been truly excruciating. "When," said he to the reporter, "they dressed my poor leg it was like being crucified. It was worse than death. At that time the second doctor that visited me said, 'There is no use denying it; you are really suffering from paralysis, and that in its worst form.' I was often in agony. The suffering has been truly unspeakable."

Thus, in an agony that made life worthless, and with certain death as his only prospect, the patient lay in despair. Yet a scrap of paper saved him. In his own simple and intelligent words, here is the story. "My wife happened one day to glance at a small piece of newspaper in which something was wrapped, and there read an account of a miraculous cure brought about by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We talked the matter over and she per-

"We talked the matter over."

suaded me to try them. Dr. Williams advised cold water baths, as described in his directions for use, at the same time using the Pills. They did me a wonderful deal of good, though one of my doctors said that the treatment would kill me. After I had been taking the Pills for some days my strength began to return to me. Before, I was as weak as a little child and could not lift the lightest object. I then began to be more hopeful. The low spirits which I was in seemed to pass away, and I began to feel another man. It was not long before I was able to leave my bed. My doctor could not help noticing my changed condition. 'Why, Mr. Barber,' he said, 'you look decidedly better.' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I am thankful to say that I am.' 'What have you been doing?' he asked. I told him. His retort was, with the greatest surprise, 'I wonder it didn't kill you.' He had previously told me mine was a hospital case, and, having examined me, said, 'Whoever this Dr. Williams is, he is a wonderful man. I couldn't decide what the case was, and he has cured you.' I had, previously to having the Pills, taken medicine time after time for indigestion, but only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ever moved it. I was soon able to walk across the room by the aid of two sticks. My strength came gradually, and as I got stronger I was able to walk about without the aid of sticks, and the villagers were astounded when I took my first walk after my serious illness. They never thought that I would get about again. Now I can get up at four o'clock in the morning and attend Brighton Market, a distance of about eleven miles, three times a week. Mine is a wonderful case. I have been examined since my complete cure by more than one medical man, and they each agree that my cure is little short of a miracle."

"The villagers were astounded."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, *Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People*. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HAZLINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to three pounds per week; acts on the blood in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists, send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.
BEFORE
AFTER

USE ONLY
HIGHEST AWARDS
RED BALL BRAND.
SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.
S&H
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.
PURITY. STRENGTH.
Stevenson & Howell,
STANDARD WORKS, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.
Agents for the Presidency: JOHN M. HEYN & CO., BOMBAY.
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PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

RALEIGH, GRANVILLE, Swift, Humber, Wearwell, &c., Cycles. All Accessories Repairs undertaken. Rates 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. Professional teacher of Safety Cycling on our staff. Price Lists free. Raleighs have beaten all records and won all championships and were given Highest AWARD, World's Fair, Chicago.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocarbons (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "eructation," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottle only.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting: and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Stephens' INKS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13097, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA, Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
O. HENRIOT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH,
sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign Money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 8 0
Reserve and Rest	"	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	"	97,18,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749 2 6
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	"	1,13,005 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,83,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19 08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,139 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., 14, London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.
ELASTIC GOODS of all kinds.
BANDAGES, KNEE CAPS, ELASTIC BELTS
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE"
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Pure Fashion of Shape, Fitting, and Durability ALL PROVED by the Wear of a million Pairs. A Record Sale over Two Million Pairs. To be had of all Dealers throughout the World. TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
Each and every Corset is now marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None of ours are Genuine

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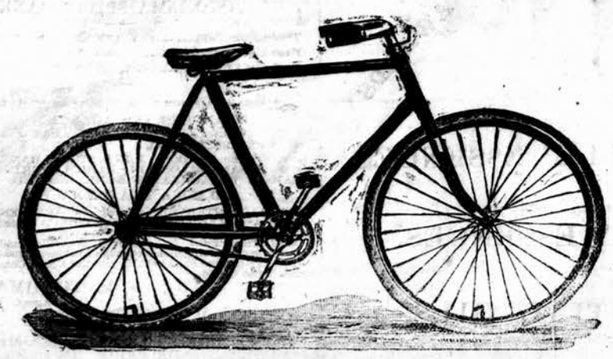
MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.



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LATEST 1896 PATTERNS.

For Strength, Lightness and Easy running.

Light Roadster.....27 lbs.
Full Roadster .....32 lbs.

Notice the Chain Wheel.

A Single Machine at full wholesale Discount.

Price.....Rs. 360
Discount..... „ 135

Cash ...Rs. 225

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
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BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

* Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere. *

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

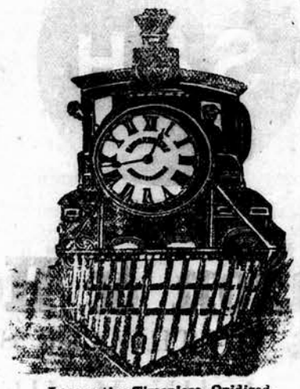
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Mediums, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

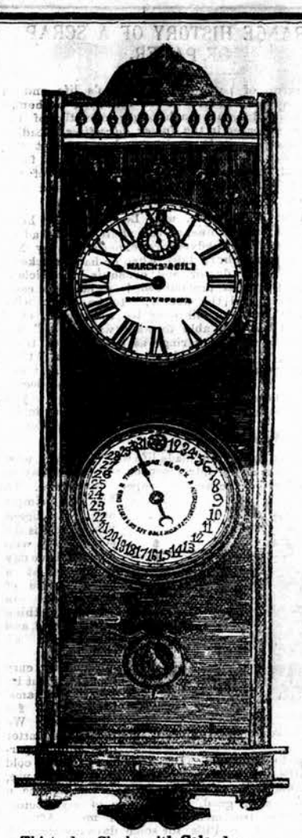


Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

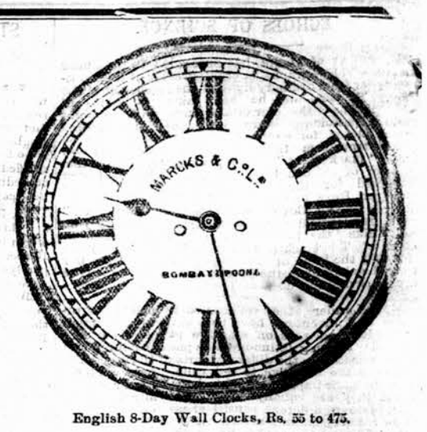
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



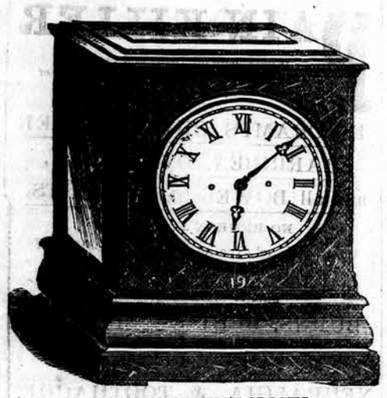
Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ... .Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... „ 85.



English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

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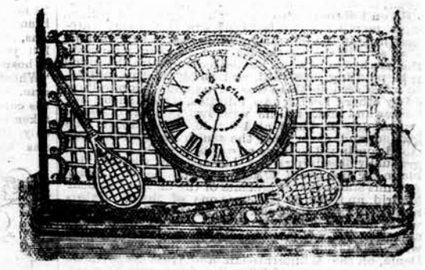

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